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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A Case Without a Parallel.

Tampering With Department Documents—The Proposed Reduction of the Navy—Gen. Butler and the Boston Postoffice—Butler of Tennessee to be Censured—Whittemore's Course in South Carolina Disapproved—Army Bill Postponed—The Tax on Whisky, etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1870.

Tampering with Public Documents.

A matter of very unusual character will soon be brought to the attention of Congress through correspondence between Secretary Cox and some members of the House and the Senate. It appears that some weeks since the Senate called on the Secretary of the Interior for certain papers relating to Indian matters, and that they were subsequently ordered to be printed. Instead of this order being carried out, the papers were taken to the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs and there rearranged, a large part left out entirely, and important portions of others struck out. When the document was printed a member of the House familiar with the case wrote to Secretary Cox, complaining that some of the papers had been garbled, and many suppressed entirely. The Secretary had the matter investigated, and found that all the papers were sent from the Interior Department to the Senate. This led to the facts given above being investigated. The Interior Department is justly indignant, as the case is one in which fraud has been freely charged, and Secretary Cox had furnished the papers, which gave a complete history of the action of the department in the matter. Some of the oldest members of Congress say the case is wholly without a parallel.

Navy Yard Reduction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have not yet put their bill for a reduction of the Navy into shape, but the subject has been so far considered as to show that a majority will favor a very considerable reduction, both in line and staff officers, and also in the number of ships in commission. Some of the committee think a reduction of between one-fourth and one-third in the entire force will finally be agreed upon. In considering the appropriation for the Navy, Mr. Dawes's committee has had the matter of reduction in view, and the amounts recommended in the bill will be such as to necessitate the putting of several ships out of commission.

The Boston Postoffice.

General Butler and Farnsworth had a lively time to-day during the discussion on the Appropriation bill. Mr. Butler took occasion to say while the Boston Postoffice was under consideration that he believed Mr. Farnsworth's Committee had made an unauthorized investigation, and that when the item appropriating money to pay its expenses came up he proposed to say something to say. Mr. Farnsworth replied that the item for the Boston Postoffice came first, and he intended to give the House information touching matters, and which would fully occupy the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The matter was understood to be intended as a charge on Farnsworth's part, that Butler was interested in contracts for granite for the Boston postoffice. Everything promises a spicy time when the subject comes up.

Butler, of Tennessee, to be Censured.

The House Military Committee, at a meeting this morning, agreed to report against Butler, of Tennessee. Some of the Committee were inclined to censure Butler, but others considered the case as one deserving of extreme action, and threatened a minority report. Finally a compromise was effected, and the majority report will be presented by Gen. Slocum on Wednesday night, and will recommend censure only.

The Ship Builders' Interest.

The delegation of iron ship builders appeared before Mr. Lynch's committee this morning, and presented their case. After a full hearing it was agreed to report a bill admitting steel ingots free, and to remit duties on steel and iron without regard to amount used per ton advanced no further than nuts, bars, bolts, plates, beams and forging. The time fixed for such drawbacks is ten years from July next.

The Educational Bureau.

The President and Secretary Cox have decided that the interests of the service require that General Eaton should enter upon the duties of Commissioner of Education at once.

Whittemore's Course.

Governor Scott is in the city. He thinks the election in Whittemore's district will take place in May. There is much indignation among prominent Republicans at Whittemore's course in voting for Whittemore, and a very general feeling among such is that his election would disgrace the State and be a severe blow to the party there.

Indian Affairs.

Secretary Fish was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, but the information furnished threw no new light upon Indian affairs. It is not likely any law to change the policy the Administration has pursued.

The Army Bill.

The Senate Military Committee have postponed consideration of the army bill till next Monday.

Indian Policy.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably upon the new bill proposed by Senator Wilson to regulate the Indian policy.

The Whisky Tax.

Large delegations of whisky men continue to arrive with a view to urge upon Ways and Means Committee to require all tax on whisky to be paid at the still.

Executive Session.

The Senate is being content to-day over the Collector of Internal Revenue for California, and finally confirmed him by a small majority, when a motion to reconsider was immediately entered. The same motion was made in the case of Hopkins, rejected for Postmaster of Nashville, and the chances now are that he will be confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.

On the opening of the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Strong presented his commission as Associate Justice, which was read. The oath of office was administered by the clerk, and he took his seat on the bench.

In the Grapes' case, the Court decided that the President Lincoln's proclamation opened in Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

In the Supreme Court to-day, a decision was rendered that the provision of the act of 1867, which provides for the removal of causes after judgment from State courts to this, is unconstitutional and void. Two cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act were put over to the next term of Court.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Littlefield, of North Carolina, with Senator Abbott and Pool, called on the President to-day, and laid before him Governor Holden's communication asking for troops. The President said he would attend to it, remarking that he had already sent troops to Tennessee.

ADVERSE REPORT.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining to-day decided to report adversely on the bill to repeal that portion of the Internal Revenue act which gives the company a royalty of two dollars per ton on all ores extracted from Colorado lodes, the only one members of the committee favoring the repeal.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Secretary Fish was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, by invitation, relative to Cuba. The Committee reached a conclusion on the Banks's resolution concerning the relations between the people of Cuba and Government of Spain.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Peter Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighteenth District, Georgia; Thomas E. Bowman, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District Kentucky; Geo. E. Palme, Postmaster at Paducah, Ky.

ORDERED HOME.

The Commanding General of the Department of the Cumberland has been directed to order to their homes all officers who have been on reconstruction duty in the late Fourth Military District.

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War reports to the House that Fort Kearny military reservation on Missouri river is no longer required for military purposes, and recommends that it be included in the bill providing for the disposition of surplus military reservations now before the Military Committee.

NAVY-YARD HOSPITAL FUND.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks Congress for $220,000 for the marine hospital fund.

COL. BAKER'S REPORT

Of the expedition against the Pegan Indians, was to-day sent to the House.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Reported to-day proposes a total appropriation of $16,681,855, including about $3,500,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

OCEAN CABLES.

Information, official and unofficial, shows the proposition of Secretary Fish for an international conference to regulate ocean telegraphs has been assented to by Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Austria, North Germany, Turkey and Greece. The other governments have not yet responded.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Official accounts represent the Cuban insurrection as organization, nearly suppressed, while unofficial statements represent the facts to be to the other way.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Edward J. Robinson, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; George Gaiton, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Colorado. The Senate rejected William *Leahy*, Assessor of the Eighth District of Virginia.

A LADY INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

During the absence of Superintendent Janney, from the Northern Superintendency, that district is in charge of his daughter. A report has been received at the Indian office from the lady, stating that Indian matters are quiet in the Superintendency.

CONGRESS.

Bill to Enforce the Resumption of Specie Payments.

A "Tariff for Revenue" Resolution Introduced in the House—Appropriation for Hon. E. M. Stanton's Family—The Deficiency Bill—Mr. Sumner Explains How Spain Offered to Sell Cuba—Debate on the Georgia Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER rose to a personal explanation relative to a statement in the Toronto telegraphic correspondence of the New York journals, under date of Madrid, March 13, as follows: "In the Cortes Sumner replied to inquiry as to was there any foundation for the statement in the New York journals that Secretary Sumner had received propositions from Gen. Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United states. Gen. Prim pronounced the statement utterly false." Mr. SUMNER said the denial of Gen. Prim was perfectly correct. No communication had passed between them. The statement in a New York journal to which he (Prim) replied was probably founded on the fact that a gentleman purporting to be an agent of Gen. Prim, and coming directly from him, during the spring arrived in Washington, and proceeded to invite the attention of our Government to a mode of settling the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain. He (Sumner) foreteone to give the details of this proposition, although they were known to him. He saw this agent at the time and heard his report. This report became the basis of a proposition made by our Government through Gen. Sickles, which would be found in the correspondence on the table.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strengthen the legal reserves of national banks, and provide for the resumption of specie payments. It requires every national bank to maintain its legal reserve by the substitution of coin at the rate of one per cent. per month upon the whole amount of its liabilities for which such legal reserves are required, and provides such substitution to continue until the whole amount of legal reserves shall become coin, and thereafter every national bank shall redeem in coin an amount of coin equal to the amount of reserves required by law.

The second section directs the Secretary to the Treasury, upon the passage of the act, or any time thereafter, at the request of the government to resume payment in specie upon all the liabilities not later than the first day of January next, and thereafter payments by the treasury are to be made upon a coin basis. The Secretary is also authorized to retain in the treasury the coin received from customs and other sources, to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of the coin portion of the interest on the public debt, and such further supply of coin as may be necessary in the execution of the provisions of this act may be obtained under the act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of coin and for other purposes," approved March 18th, 1869. The bill repeals all acts making anything but coin a legal tender for debts, public or private; suspends further printing of United States notes and fractional currency, and provides for the redemption and cancellation of mutilated fractional currency. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered printed.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any joint resolutions expressing the deep sorrow of the nation for the loss of the officers and men on board the ill-fated Narragansett, and the national admiration for their gallant conduct, and the national indignation at the cowardly and brutal conduct of the commander of the Bombay.

Mr. CONKLING thought the resolution prejudiced the case, and suggested its modification so as to refer the matter to the Naval Committee to make a report if the facts warranted it.

Mr. MORTON indicated his willingness to accept the modification of the resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 36 to 6 declining further information.

At regular order the Georgia bill was taken up, in the presence of an immense audience in the galleries.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had reported the bill as it came from the House, with the single exception of the additional clause, that in deferring to the sense of the people of Georgia, the right to the right of conditions upon Virginia and Mississippi. After reciting the history of the measure, Mr. Trumbull spoke in support of the Bingham amendment restricting the terms of Governor and Legislature to officers. The question of their term would, he said, be a trouble upon the people of Georgia more infamous than the attempt some years ago in Kansas to establish a code limit to self-government set up by a minority, and held there against the will of the people. In this connection he referred to the fact that two Senators whose terms did not commence until March 4th, 1871, were elected by a legislature had ignored the Legislature to be elected in the coming April, and usurped functions rightfully belonging to its successors. He proceeded to show that provision had already been made for the election of State officers in November of every other year, and claimed that the object of the Reconstruction Act was to prevent the Governor and the Legislature misconstruing the acts of Congress to prevent the election of Senators in view of the facts that the Legislature and Governor had failed to comply with the military power of the United States to back them, there was no reason why the law should not be enforced in Georgia, and an election held for State officers during the coming fall.

Mr. ABBOTT argued that, under the State Constitution, an election should be held in April, and no other law or an assumption by Congress that the government of Georgia was provisional could change it. Such as the requirements in the original reconstruction act had not been complied with.

At this point the Senate went into executive session, and after several hours adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCHENCK—To amend the several acts relating to the Navy Department.

By Mr. SHANKS, for a preliminary survey of a ship canal between the southern portion of Lake Michigan and the Ohio river.

By Mr. ROGERS, to fix the female clerkships in Government departments.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, to amend the LOUGHRIDGE, providing for the safety of passengers on western steamboats, prohibiting the carrying of passengers on the main deck of vessels, coal oil, crude petroleum, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, &c.

Mr. MARSHALL offered the following:

Resolved, That the depressed condition of business and the general derangement of the currency demands of Congress prompt action in relieving the people of the country from the evils which it is necessary to provide for the wants of the Government in the present condition of the country, and that all existing tariff laws legislation should be on these principles, and that the duties and taxes imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue from that article. That a maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries, and that the duties on all articles should be reduced as rapidly as possible throughout the United States, consistent with the public faith and honor.

Mr. HOLMAN, to test the sense of the House moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, announcing that he would vote against the laws own motion. The yeas and nays were ordered.

YEAS.			
Ambler,	Finkelnburg,	Packer,
Armstrong,	Garfield,	Peters,
Ayer,	Hamilton,	Pomeroy,
Banks,	Harris,	Sargent,
Beaman,	Hay,	Schenck,
Blair,	Hoar,	Shanks,
Boyden, Mass.	Hooper,	Sheldon, La.
Buck,	Kelsey,	Smith, N. Y.
Buckley,	Lash,	Stoughton,
Butler, Mass.	McKee,	Thomas,
Cessna,	Moore,	Tillman,
Dawes,	Negley,	Upson,
Eggleston,	Orth,	Willard.
Nays, 19.		

Mr. MARSHALL moved the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether, if the previous question were not seconded, the resolution might not be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative. The House refused to second the previous question, by 56 to 84, and the resolution, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means without division.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to be engrossed, on the distinguished services of Edwin M. Stanton, the payment to the widow, for herself and children, of a year's salary to which the Justice of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN TRUMP made a point that as the joint resolution made an appropriation, it must be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman object to its coming before the House?

Mr. VAN TRUMP—I do.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules so as to have the joint resolution introduced and passed.

Mr. MUNGEN objected to the preamble, which he mentioned distinguished services.

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution passed, yeas 122, nays 32.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution allowing the owners of homesteads to deduct the interest paid on mortgages thereon from their taxable returns. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for March 24th.

The House at two o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, on the deficiency bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER spoke in defense of the Democracy and arraignment of the Republican party, concluding from the discrepancies between Mr. Dawes's speech on the League Island bill in the House and his New Hampshire speech that Senators, like Cabinet officers, the Minister to England, and a long list of subordinate officers, are held responsible to keep the peace with the administration.

Mr. GARFIELD laid at the threshold of the Democratic party all the costs and burdens of the war, and all the debts and taxes.

Mr. SCHUMAKER—By blundering Brigadiers.

Mr. GARFIELD, without noticing the interruption, went on to criticise the receipts and expenditures of Johnson's and Grant's administrations. The latter had given, he said, new life to the credit and faith of the American people.

Mr. SCHENCK also replied to Mr. Niblack. He said he did not like to differ with him, with all the advantage derived from the payment of the gold on specie basis of account, and the advantage derived from the reduction of the tax from two dollars to fifty cents, there had been collected from whisky $40,000,000. An estimate had been made to ascertain the amount collected for the year ending January 31, 1870, and it was found to be $59,158,116. The amount received from tobacco for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $30,053,000, and for the year ending January 31, 1870, was $29,227,-000. Being an increase of nearly one million a month. The whole revenue collected during the fiscal year for the year ending June 30th, 1869, was $191,124,127, and for the year ending January 31st, 1870, $179,874,-839,000, showing an increase of more than seven millions under the same laws. In reply to another remark of Mr. Niblack's, the Chairmanship of Committees, he (Schenck) showed that the Western States had nothing to complain of in that respect, having the Chairmanship of the Committees of Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, Public Lands, Postoffices, Agriculture, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Militia, Revolutionary Claims, Judiciary, Territories, &c.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Schenck, Niblack, Beck, Garfield and Voorhees, and the Committee proceeded to consider the bill by clauses for amendment.

The Committee rose, and the House, after a ineffectual effort by Mr. DAWES to have an evening session, at 4:45 adjourned.

Marvin's are Superior.

This is what every grocer says if asked to answer falsely that Marvin's are the best crackers in the city. Try them, wholesale from No. 91 Liberty street, and retail from the groceries. TTas

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite.

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTas

HARRISBURG.

THE BORDER RAID BILL.

Personal Explanations by Messrs. Ames and Davis—Why They Voted for a Favorable Report—Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate if Any Corrupt Means were Used in the Treasury Election—The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Supplement Passed in the House—Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ames criticised severely the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Morning Post* for publishing what it termed the full proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee on the rebel raid bill. He had voted for reporting the bill, with the distinct understanding that he would vote against it in the House.

Mr. Davis said he had also been abused, both in Philadelphia and in the West. He wanted it distinctly understood that he never would vote for the appropriation, and did not believe the State was able or willing to pay so large an amount. He exonerated all the regular reporters here from any charge of injustice to him. But he wanted the editor of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, one of the most influential papers in the State, to be a little more careful in taking the word of irresponsible writers. One of these writers had already necessitated that paper to make a correction of a false assertion about he (Davis) had been in Pittsburgh on the Diamond affair. He hoped the editor would take back the false impressions against him in this matter. He had only agreed to report the bill to give the gentlemen from the west a chance to express their claims before the House. He never was, is now and never would be in favor of the bill.

The Election of Treasurer.

Mr. Adalre, from the Committee to investigate Treasury affairs, and ascertain if any corrupt means were employed in the election of State Treasurer, made a brief report, announcing that the Senate Finance Committee having commenced a searching examination of Treasury affairs, the Committee concluded to save the State the expense in the performance of this duty. As to corruption in the election of State Treasurer, as none but the purest of it could disclose any facts, and as they were sheltered by the legal privilege of refusing to answer, the Committee could obtain no facts. They recommend the passage of a law exempting either party in such cases of corruption from punishment should they testify.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White—Supplement to the Western House of Refuge, giving the management the powers of guardians, authorizing them to charge parents and guardians for their support, and enabling the courts to transfer unfit subjects to the Poor House or elsewhere.

By Mr. Wherry—Supplement to the Western House of Refuge, giving the management the powers of guardians, authorizing them to charge parents and guardians for their support, and enabling the courts to transfer unfit subjects to the Poor House or elsewhere. Prohibiting liquor licenses in Braddocks and Sewickley boroughs, and Wilkins, Versailles, Lower St. Clair, Penn, Salem, Elizabeth and South Fayette townships. Changing the boundaries of the borough of Turtle Creek and East Deer townships.

Mr. Humphreys—Repealing the act incorporating the Coal Hill Plank Road Company, Pike county.

Mr. Kelly—Relating to the school district of the Third and Fifth wards, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wherry—Authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company to increase the capacity of navigation by increasing the height of the locks. Incorporating the Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Prohibiting liquor license in Wilkinsburg. Establishing a ferry across the Ohio at Sloustown. Authorizing the Allegheny County Commissioners to furnish a fire-proof for the County School Superintendent. Supplement for Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company. Bill failed out in the Senate on Friday. Mr. Walton had the bill passed finally.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—A resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Bissell, Democrat, to-day, asking the Legislature of Kentucky to urge to use their influence to abolish National Banks. The resolution went on the table on the objection of Mr. Bissell.

American Topics.

The *Folt Mall Gazette* has lately paid more attention than usual to American topics. It had editorials to-day on female magistrates, on the practical working of general election, and on the sentence imposed on Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, the inadequacy of which is pointed out.

Gaining Strength.

The party in Rome adverse to the Papal pretensions is gathering strength daily.

France and Rome.

PARIS, March 14.—Dispatches from Rome confirm the report of the demand made by France for representation in the Council. The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church is hastened by the opposition of the attitude of France, as is the abstract they violate the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to wishes expressed by the Emperor in his speech at the opening.

Differences in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, March 14.—Differences have arisen in the cabinet on the policy toward Rome. It is known that Count Daru is in favor of energetic measures, to which Ollivier is opposed. Segris sides with Ollivier, and Buffet with Daru. Count Chevandier de Valdrome is undecided from further service, and he was permitted to withdraw.

The old Northern Hotel, corner of John and Union streets, Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will not exceed ten thousand dollars. It was only partially insured. The building was owned by Moses Bagg. Aaron Burr, Red Jacket and many historical men have been guests of the house. The first theatrical performance west of Albany was given in the building.

Sunday evening a fire broke out in the basement of No. 8 and 10 Court street Boston, in the rooms occupied by Weld, Bryant & Co., dealers in shoe manufacturers' goods and Boston, Home & Valley, dealers in morocco. Both of these firms had large stocks on hand, all of which was destroyed. The fire drive also a stock owned by J. Wentworth carpet slipper manufacturer, and by Rose & Co., whose entire ground floor was occupied by W. & J. Wallace, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, with a large shoe stock. Their stock was badly damaged.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: A fight has taken place between the Mexican Rurgueies and Governor Cadona, commanding the revolutionists, near Coronetta Hill. Cadona was defeated with great slaughter. Rurgueies took the prisoners, among them many officers. At last accounts Cadona was hemmed in, and would have to depend General Rurgueies or lose his own army.

Henry E. Prentiss, Republican, was elected mayor of Bangor, Me., yesterday. The vote was, Prentiss, 1,295; Coe, Democrat, 925. E. W. Wedgwood, Democrat, was elected mayor of Biddeford, by 91 votes to 27 for Cleaveland, Republican. In Belfast Alexander Haylord, citizens' candidate, and the present incumbent, was elected mayor by 21 majority.

A Philadelphia telegram says: In a groggery near the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, this morning, Lewis Foster was stabbed nine times by Patrick Kelly, with whom he had been traying cards. Foster died. Kelly was soon returned with a man named Patrick Ward, and one of them fired a pistol at Foster, who was lying on the floor. Foster received five wounds already inflicted. Ward and Kelly were arrested. Foster cannot live.

A colored woman known as "Aunt Jennie" died in Nashville Sunday at the advanced age of 110. Her funeral took place at the First Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. She was a slave up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of freedom, but had never been a servant in the family.

Many citizens of northern birth who have settled in Nashville since the war, are taking active steps to make their influence felt against Congressional interference in State matters.

An investigation of the record shows that the bill to punish masked marauders, introduced in response to Gov. Senter's recommendation in his message, failed for want of a quorum, and that ten of the twelve Republican members were absent.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission at Cincinnati has turned over all its effects to the American Missionary Association, with which it has been co-operating during the past two years. The work will be continued by the Association the same as heretofore. The change will cause no interruption of the normal schools in Virginia, Tennessee and other places, which will proceed as usual. Levi Coffin, who did more to build up and sustain the Freedmen's Aid Society than any other man, will have the same relation to the organization that assumes control that he did to the old one.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch says: There are no tidings from Col. Yerger. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-day. It is said, with circumstances of his escape, and an effort will be made to pass a bill instructing the Governor to offer a reward for his capture. Suspension, also to appropriate $100,000 as a secret service fund. Sheriff Lake is making vigorous efforts for the apprehension of Yerger.

Selling Cuba to the United states.

A Havana letter says: It was said, in a previous correspondence, that the Spanish agents had a plan which, in their opinion, would discourage the most sanguine friends of the project of according belligerent rights to the Cubans. As the subject was mentioned in Congress although nothing of importance has been done; the chiefs of the volunteers now discuss, at the Casino Espanol, the probability of the Madrid Government selling the Island of Cuba to the United States. The natives think it is only a trick of the Spaniards, who believe it the best way to flatter the American Administration, with the hope to acquire peacefully the island in order to prevent the American authorities from recognizing the insurrection, and which will positively be a death blow on the rule of Spain over her colonies in this part of the world, since it will shorten the struggle which by all means is to culminate in the acquisition of the independence of Cuba. The project meets an unconquerable opposition from the Cubans, who say that the thirteen American colonies would not tolerate the idea of being sold to France in the time of the revolution. Spain, on the other hand, they said, cannot sell two-thirds of the island which is under the control of the insurgents. The Spanish people, too, every one of whom considers himself as a sovereign of Cuba, will resist deadly the plan of such a plan.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TTas

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Particulars of the Duel Between Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon—A Measure Decided on by the British Cabinet to Secure the Enforcement of Laws in Ireland—The "Times" Opposed to a Reduction of Cable Tolls—Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility Gaining Strength—The Breach Between France and Rome Widening—Difference in the French Cabinet—Death of Brough, the Dramatist—Selling Race on the Tyne—Proceedings of Parliament—The Education Bill—The Proposed Yacht Race.

The Late Duel.

MADRID, March 14.—The duel between Duke de Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon, creates immense excitement. It was caused by some insulting letters written by the latter, branding Montpensier as a Jesuit conspirator and calling him a bloated French pastry cook. Generals S. Alaminor and Cordova and Colonel Solar acted as seconds of the Duke, and three Republican deputies in the Cortes performed the same service for Henride Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of the weapons and ground, and the right to fire shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants firing alternately. The weapons used were revolvers. The first shots of Montpensier's first shot missed; his second slightly wounded the Prince, and his third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince, killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed, "My God, what have I done!" and swore to protect the Prince's children. The Duke and his seconds are in Madrid, not having been arrested. It is said that the affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne. When the Duke had fired twice the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious, and refused all offers. It is rumored that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.

Enforcement of Laws in Ireland.

LONDON, March 14.—The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament which has for its object the enforcement of the laws in Ireland, in substance on Gathorp's law of 1855, and Grey's law of 1847. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to proclaim districts where unusual trouble exists. Extraordinary powers of arrest and detention are granted to magistrates in districts proclaimed by the proclamation. In some cases police and jury trials are dispensed with. The police force is to be increased by an addition of 5,000 men. A bill introduced on Thursday by the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Education Bill.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Vernon Harcourt and others denounce Mr. Forster's education bill, because it leaves religious difficulties to local bodies for settlement.

Reduction of Cable Rates.

The *Times* publishes a letter arguing strongly against the reduction of cable tolls. The writer, editor, to try the experiment of reducing the rates of telegraphing through the English and French Atlantic cables to a crown for twenty words. The result was that the receipts fell, stop the issuing of five per cent. dividends thereafter, and be likely to affect the reserve of the cable companies.

The American Topics.

The *Folt Mall Gazette* has lately paid more attention than usual to American topics. It had editorials to-day on female magistrates, on the practical working of general election, and on the sentence imposed on Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, the inadequacy of which is pointed out.

Gaining Strength.

The party in Rome adverse to the Papal pretensions is gathering strength daily.

France and Rome.

PARIS, March 14.—Dispatches from Rome confirm the report of the demand made by France for representation in the Council. The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church is hastened by the opposition of the attitude of France, as is the abstract they violate the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to wishes expressed by the Emperor in his speech at the opening.

Differences in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, March 14.—Differences have arisen in the cabinet on the policy toward Rome. It is known that Count Daru is in favor of energetic measures, to which Ollivier is opposed. Segris sides with Ollivier, and Buffet with Daru. Count Chevandier de Valdrome is undecided from further service, and he was permitted to withdraw.

The old Northern Hotel, corner of John and Union streets, Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will not exceed ten thousand dollars. It was only partially insured. The building was owned by Moses Bagg. Aaron Burr, Red Jacket and many historical men have been guests of the house. The first theatrical performance west of Albany was given in the building.

Sunday evening a fire broke out in the basement of No. 8 and 10 Court street Boston, in the rooms occupied by Weld, Bryant & Co., dealers in shoe manufacturers' goods and Boston, Home & Valley, dealers in morocco. Both of these firms had large stocks on hand, all of which was destroyed. The fire drive also a stock owned by J. Wentworth carpet slipper manufacturer, and by Rose & Co., whose entire ground floor was occupied by W. & J. Wallace, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, with a large shoe stock. Their stock was badly damaged.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: A fight has taken place between the Mexican Rurgueies and Governor Cadona, commanding the revolutionists, near Coronetta Hill. Cadona was defeated with great slaughter. Rurgueies took the prisoners, among them many officers. At last accounts Cadona was hemmed in, and would have to depend General Rurgueies or lose his own army.

Henry E. Prentiss, Republican, was elected mayor of Bangor, Me., yesterday. The vote was, Prentiss, 1,295; Coe, Democrat, 925. E. W. Wedgwood, Democrat, was elected mayor of Biddeford, by 91 votes to 27 for Cleaveland, Republican. In Belfast Alexander Haylord, citizens' candidate, and the present incumbent, was elected mayor by 21 majority.

Edward P. Dwyer, a prominent druggist of Chicago, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, a blood vessel in his brain having burnted.

The steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

A Philadelphia telegram says: In a groggery near the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, this morning, Lewis Foster was stabbed nine times by Patrick Kelly, with whom he had been traying cards. Foster died. Kelly was soon returned with a man named Patrick Ward, and one of them fired a pistol at Foster, who was lying on the floor. Foster received five wounds already inflicted. Ward and Kelly were arrested. Foster cannot live.

A colored woman known as "Aunt Jennie" died in Nashville Sunday at the advanced age of 110. Her funeral took place at the First Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. She was a slave up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of freedom, but had never been a servant in the family.

Many citizens of northern birth who have settled in Nashville since the war, are taking active steps to make their influence felt against Congressional interference in State matters.

An investigation of the record shows that the bill to punish masked marauders, introduced in response to Gov. Senter's recommendation in his message, failed for want of a quorum, and that ten of the twelve Republican members were absent.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission at Cincinnati has turned over all its effects to the American Missionary Association, with which it has been co-operating during the past two years. The work will be continued by the Association the same as heretofore. The change will cause no interruption of the normal schools in Virginia, Tennessee and other places, which will proceed as usual. Levi Coffin, who did more to build up and sustain the Freedmen's Aid Society than any other man, will have the same relation to the organization that assumes control that he did to the old one.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch says: There are no tidings from Col. Yerger. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-day. It is said, with circumstances of his escape, and an effort will be made to pass a bill instructing the Governor to offer a reward for his capture. Suspension, also to appropriate $100,000 as a secret service fund. Sheriff Lake is making vigorous efforts for the apprehension of Yerger.

Selling Cuba to the United states.

A Havana letter says: It was said, in a previous correspondence, that the Spanish agents had a plan which, in their opinion, would discourage the most sanguine friends of the project of according belligerent rights to the Cubans. As the subject was mentioned in Congress although nothing of importance has been done; the chiefs of the volunteers now discuss, at the Casino Espanol, the probability of the Madrid Government selling the Island of Cuba to the United States. The natives think it is only a trick of the Spaniards, who believe it the best way to flatter the American Administration, with the hope to acquire peacefully the island in order to prevent the American authorities from recognizing the insurrection, which will positively be a death blow on the rule of Spain over her colonies in this part of the world, since it will shorten the struggle which by all means is to culminate in the acquisition of the independence of Cuba. The project meets an unconquerable opposition from the Cubans, who say that the thirteen American colonies would not tolerate the idea of being sold to France in the time of the revolution. Spain, on the other hand, they said, cannot sell two-thirds of the island which is under the control of the insurgents. The Spanish people, too, every one of whom considers himself as a sovereign of Cuba, will resist deadly the plan of such a plan.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TTas'

CUBA.

Spanish Victories—Consul Phillips Denies Writing the Letter Read in Congress.

HAVANA, March 14.—Late advices from Nuevitas are received. Gen. Goyeneche had arrived at Casparo, and would soon march on Camiaro. Gen. Fuello's forces occupy the towns of Sabanitas and San Miguel, and were erecting fortifications. Cascarro was also being fortified.

The insurgent Gen. Jordan's headquarters were at Mogara Bomba last week, but since moved to Bano. Jordan lately sent 600 Camagney insurgents towards the Cinco Villas district. Fourteen forces encountered, and three of this building, for many years, however, have disappeared.

The Ocery *Blade* relates that a Mrs. Marsh, while sitting with her child, left the house during the absence of her husband, and was attacked by a bull-dog owned in the neighborhood. The ferocious animal threw the woman to the ground, bogs, and she was so mangled as to cause her life to be despaired of.

The Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank, with a capital of $100,000, was organized in Titusville on Monday evening, with the following officers: President, D. H. Mitchell; Directors, H. H. Mitchell, F. H. Gibbs, Samuel Brown, R. D. Fletcher, W. H. Abbott, Milton Mason, and J. Pierce Drake.

The Greene county *Republican* says: Mr. Jas. Barnes, of Carmichaels, was married to Mrs Lantz, of Boiysburg, on Tuesday of last week. The bride is sixty-five, and the bride groom eighty-two.

A sad affair occurred at Greenwood Furnace, Mifflin county, on Thursday last, by a little son of George Sagg, aged five years, shooting his sister, a baby, only five months old, with a hammer. The child was lying in the cradle, and the boy struck

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY MARCH 15, 1870.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company are preparing to have their iron rails manufactured at Duluth, where large rolling mills will be built by Eastern capitalists. The ore will be obtained in the iron regions of Lake Superior.

ANOTHER gigantic conspiracy is said to be hatching in Wall street, based on the experience of the "Black Friday" of September last. Without attaching a great deal of confidence to the present rumor, it must be conceded that it accords perfectly with what we might reasonably expect. The particulars are referred to in our financial department.

CERTAIN gentlemen pretend to feel very badly because General IRWIN refuses to take the stand and tell all he knows about everything within the last dozen years, when there is nothing in this world they fear so much as that he will do this very thing. Permit us to intimate to these gentlemen that they are playing a dangerous game, and that they are doing it in a very hanging manner, if they regard consequences at all. They should have learned by this time that so far as they are concerned this is not the year of success, and that there is such a thing as men being beaten at their own game. Such a thing may happen to them any moment.

NOT the least precious element of French self-glorification in the triumph achieved by M. LESSEPS in the success of the Suez Canal, is the morale, if not the material ascendency this obtained for his country in Egypt. Already the laurels of the great engineer apparently disturb the slumbers of one of his countrymen, who aspires to do something still more brilliant and important for the glory and strength of France in the East. This ambitious Frenchman is M. POILAY, an engineer employed by M. LESSEPS in the construction of the Canal. His enterprise is nothing less than to eclipse the English at the mouth or southern end of the Red Sea, as they have been eclipsed at the head or northern end.

As our readers know, the ancient and once insignificant Arab seaport of Aden has, since 1839, been converted by the English into a rather populous city, with fortifications so strong as to render it "the Gibraltar of the Red Sea." Opposite this stronghold, at Bab-el-Mandeb, M. POILAY has purchased extensive grounds, on which he is about to establish a French colony. He hopes to create there a city and harbor, a military and maritime port, destined in the future to quite overshadow the neighboring British settlement. M. POILAY founds his expectations of success on the fact, extremely rare in those regions, that on his land exist rich mines of coal.

A FRENCH journal is much disgusted with a scene which was lately exhibited in the legislative body. The blame is in the first place laid at the door of the person who summoned the Deputies together when there was not enough of business to occupy the time of the session. At a dinner, it says, where the solid dish fails, the guests attack one another for lack of something to do. So at this session, when the assembly suffered to transact all the business, three hours were left on the members' hands. And then they got up a little debate, in the course of which they said and did things neither decorous nor polite in the opinion of this newspaper man.

We make a note of this affair for two reasons. The first is that it is adapted to afford a grain of comfort to any patriotic American who may, now and then, be mortified, or at least annoyed, by the angry wranglings which are not unknown to the proceedings of our House of Representatives, or even our Senate at Washington. The second reason why we refer to it will be found in the general remarks with which the journalist concludes his criticism. They are about equally flattering to us and creditable to the accurate information of the writer. He says:

"Well, the deputies ought to be satisfied. As for the press, in its letters at Washington, where the representatives from the Far West spear their reviews, they have given us new ideas of the manners of hands and say as they go out, 'what a time we have!' We have not as yet got to the revolver, and will not change only metaphors in the way of duels. But they [sufficient wounds as it is. Are we not enough?"

Thus foolishly and unkindly do people in Paris write about our Congressmen, making odious comparisons.

THOMAS Count MONTALEMBERT, whose death on the 13th instant was announced in our issue of yesterday, was a Frenchman, his name is probably familiar more or less to all our readers. A devout Roman Catholic, and a champion of the doctrines of his church, he wrote about "Catholic interests in the nineteenth century," with an eloquence and unction which arrested the attention and commanded the respect of intelligent Protestants everywhere. To readers equally unsympathetic with his notions of Christianity, there was also a charm in the enthusiastic admiration and faith with which he reviewed the life and sufferings of Saint ELIZABETH of Hungary and chronicled the labors and austerities of the Monks of the West. In these same works the faithful of the Count's own church found a treatment equal to the sublimities of the subjects handled. Born in London in the year 1810, and familiar with the English language from childhood, he always took extraordinary interest in English politics. One of his publications was a treatise on "The Political Future of England," and another was entitled "Pius IX. and Lord PALMERSTON." If we may infer the real state of an author's mind from his works, it should seem that Count MONTALEMBERT'S moral and intellectual life was a long conflict between the religious convictions enjoined by his church and traditions sincerely respected by him, on the one hand, and the views of national policy and individual liberty, upon the other hand, forced upon him by his studies and the events of his time. But neither his aristocratic birth nor his Papal politics ever made him false to the cause of human freedom. Multitudes in this country who never heard of the literary works which secured him admission to the French Academy, will long remember him as the advocate of the North during our late civil war. And still more recently his outspoken opposition to the inauguration of despotism over thought by the formal enactment of the syllabus caused him to be recognized by Protestants everywhere as more devoted to freedom than to Rome. The fact that all the Paris journals, including the ultramontane organs, appeared in mourning on the day of his death, was a just tribute to his eminence and influence as a writer and thinker. His death is doubtless a great loss to France just at this time.

PEOPLE of excellent sense and exceedingly virtuous lives may sometimes be met with who might be justly described as Americans re-enforced, or exaggerated. It would be incorrect to say that they suppose nothing to be beautiful that is not American, but they evidently regard their country as a sacred region with a purer atmosphere than the rest of the world. To get into it people ascend, and those born in it and from infancy breathed its air, are in a position from which to look down upon all the rest of mankind. Admitting such complacency to be sound and laudable patriotism, one might, then, insist on the duty of yielding our sympathy to the millions of our race who have not yet succeeded in reaching our shores, or who even may not be trying to reach them. It seems desirable, also, that our sympathy should be intelligent and the result of an honest and earnest endeavor to acquire distinct notions of the social and political conditions amidst which French, German and other nationalities are doomed to live and strive. Doubtless our own affairs, whether social or political, are entitled to our first and chief consideration, but with the present agencies of intercommunication throughout the earth and in the approach of that "parliament of man, that federation of the world," once a poet's dream but probably destined to be a fact, the American who takes the most sincere and intelligent interest in American affairs probably watches with most solicitude the affairs of other nations. In the absence of such interest it seems clearly the duty of the preacher, the schoolmaster and the journalist to inspire it. From endeavors of this kind we may reasonably hope to see enlightened appreciation of our own institutions and worthy devotion to their maintenance take the place of the partizan. Council, ignorant disdain and superficial republicanism, which more than any other causes use to render the individual American ridiculous and offensive, and his country contemptible in the estimation of educated Europeans. Lamentably, often the sojourn of a year or two abroad used to prove sufficient to convert the exaggerated American into the snobbish admirer of monarchy, and the equally snobbish despiser of democracy. In fact, ignorance of comparative politics was the root of his admiration and disdain both before and after his travels. But

> Returning, he proclaimed, by many a grace,
> By carriage, and strange comforters of his face,
> How much a dunce, that has been wise to roam,
> Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

Perhaps no passage in the President's admirable message was read with livelier feelings of approval than the paragraph concerning the new Indian policy. This is a subject interesting to many who concern themselves but little about any other political subject. There are multitudes who have long been deeply dissatisfied with the manner in which the Indians have been treated by the Government—have felt, to some measure, responsible for its faults and evils, and yet have been utterly unable to suggest any change which would be an obvious improvement or reform. These persons, and others less troubled about the matter, received the first announcement of General GRANT'S Indian policy with the most animated satisfaction, a satisfaction lessened chiefly by the fear that the plan might be rendered less efficient or wholly frustrated by the opposition made to it, or the obstructions thrown in the way of its execution, either by interested parties on the frontier, or by devotal adherents of the traditional system. Nor was the fear absent that, as the result of the operation of this system and of the various corrupting influences by which they have long been surrounded, the Indians might have become insusceptible of impression from the gentler methods of management and control to which the President proposed to subject them. Whether such apprehensions were well founded or not, could be determined only by actual experiment. The trial has been partially made, time enough has elapsed to indicate its operation, and now the slightest authority assures us that this short trial "has been attended with fair results, and promises to be attended ultimately with great success."

Time has also proved that those who anticipated zealous attempts to prevent the success of the policy, did not misjudge either the character or the ingenuity of the classes whose hostility was feared. We do not, however, wish to be understood as charging with selfish motives all those who look upon the plan with distrust, or with skepticism. Some of these are very respectable officers of the army, whose knowledge of the Indian character has been acquired amidst transactions for which they were, in no way, responsible, and in which the red men appeared to no advantage. It is not an exaggeration to say that they may have exhibited in perfection the very worst features of human nature. And these officers ought to be charitably judged, if surrounded by the discomforts of camp life on the plains, daily disgusted with the sight of Indian degradation, and, from time to time, horrified by Indian cruelties practiced upon the defenseless, they sometimes failed justly to discriminate between things that differ, or to trace what they saw to its legitimate causes. The fact, however, is that most of the officers who have spent much time on the frontier, are friendly to the new policy, and are ready to labor zealously for its success. The enemies of the new policy in those regions are mostly men of a very different stamp. Some of them have long been active agents in the corruption of the red men for their own profit or gratification. Others of them are men who, in the beginning, regarded the Indian with the prejudice with which people of a certain sort always regard the members of an alien race, and who have lived in hostility near or among them so long as to now regard them with chronic hatred. It is said to be common in those western regions to meet with men who feel as little compunction in murdering an Indian as in shooting a bison. This statement is not strong enough. To them an Indian is a *varmint*, a bison is not—and with them to kill a *varmint* is an agreeable duty. Another thing we ought to remember is that in those mushroom settlements human life, even in the veins of a white man, is, in no sense, sacred, and a dozen murders are sometimes committed in a night without exciting any sensation in the neighborhood. White men shoot one another on the slightest provocation. One can easily imagine how they treat Indians. But when a few Indians, obeying their savage instincts, in retaliation for the unprovoked slaughter of one or more of their own number, proceed to slay and scalp an innocent family, we in the East hear of the outrage without a hint of the outrage in revenge for which it was perpetrated. We should try to comprehend this condition of frontier life in connection with the Indian question.

In watching the process of Gen. GRANT'S experiment with the Indians there is another thing important to be remembered. This is the need of time as an element of success. Long established habits cannot be overcome in a few days. We may expect that even Quaker patience will be severely tried by their pupils and "our wards," as the President calls the Indians. Probably much difficulty along with partial success is really a guarantee, or harbinger of ultimate triumph. A sudden change of nature in the Indian, immediate hearty adoption of new modes of life would surely be affectation and a prognostic of failure. Time, a considerable time probably, will be required merely to convince them that veritably other principles of treatment have been brought to bear upon them, and that a different sort of men have taken charge of their affairs. Skepticism in regard to the new policy is no doubt prevalent among the red men as well as among the whites.

We must add, in conclusion of these remarks, that General SHERMAN'S reference to the Indians seems to have been misunderstood. The General is believed to be friendly to the new policy. But a part of this policy consists in maintaining for a time a sufficient military force in the neighborhood of the Reservations, to overawe the discontented and suppress the temptation to return to the old ways before "these wards of the nation" have been fairly brought under the influence of the new method of treatment. And we fancy that there is nothing in the General's report inconsistent with this interpretation.

A MATTER OF REGRET.

From all accounts, the execution of KNEIL, the wife murderer, at Loalsville awhile ago, was done in proper order, and in the finest manner. There was nothing to mar the general effect of the occasion; no awkwardness on the part of the hangman; no defect in the rope, the scaffold, or the general conduct of the officials. No superabundance of whisky or chloroform; no ghastly attempts at wit or bravado in the presence of death. On the contrary, KNEIL "underwent the trying ordeal with extraordinary firmness," to borrow the language of one correspondent, while his "manly conduct" elicits the highest commendations from another equally disinterested witness. The same witness expresses surprise that "so many women were among the spectators. There were some young girls—maidens of sixteen and eighteen—young married women with their children in their arms, women of maturer years, and, in fact, women of all shades, sizes, ages and descriptions." There was no fighting, no scrambling for places, no stabbing; all was as pleasant as the occasion could have been expected to be. The absence of the traditional brawls was no doubt owing chiefly to the British in China. What do the English people think of Capt. Eyre's new comment on that proverb?

On Thursday the Executive Committee of what is known as the Sabbath Association held a meeting, at which it was resolved to protest against the opening of the rooms of the Mercantile Library on Sunday. We are sorry that these gentlemen have taken so ridiculous a stand. The opening of the rooms of the Library on Sunday will do more to help on the good work in which they profess to be engaged than a score number of unmeaning resolutions and fanatical speeches.—*Phil. Prest.*

A POLICE OFFICER in New York, on Friday discovered a deputy sheriff taking four prisoners handcuffed to the Hudson River Railroad depot, on the way to Sing Sing. The deputy sheriff was so drunk he could hardly wag, and a stranger had his pistol. The policeman kept his eye on the party, secured the deputy's pistol, went to Sing Sing with them and saw the prisoners safely turned over.

JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, is reported to be a candidate for Governor Yates's place in the Senate. Of course the Governor will not be returned for well understood reasons.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At Safeeta, in Syria, one of the stations of the American Board of Missions, the Protestants are suffering most cruel persecution from the Greek Church and the Jesuits. A proclamation has been issued proscribing Protestantism, and announcing its overthrow. The rooms of the Mission have been entered and despoiled, and many believers have been subjected to imprisonment and torture. It seems almost incredible that such a state of affairs can exist in the face of modern civilization, and we shall hope to hear better news from Syria ere long. There surely ought to be some adequate protection for these Christians.

Five hundred thousand pounds of maple sugar are annually made in Vermont. In 1850, according to the census, this product, for that State, was about ten million pounds, and owing to the advance in price, and consequent profit in carrying on the business, the product has probably doubled since that time.

The planet Venus, which has latterly officiated as evening star, will be visible in the morning for the rest of the year. Jupiter is visible in the evening, being about six hours east of the sun. It will continue an evening star till May 1. Saturn will begin to be visible in the evening about May 1, and will then continue an evening star for the rest of the year.

Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the steel process, has discovered and patented a plan by which sea-sickness may be avoided in the future. "By the application of the principle upon which a ship's compasses are suspended, he provides a room which will be perfectly free from the rolling and pitching motion of the vessel. A working model, which has already been constructed, shows the simplicity and efficiency of the plan. The suspended chamber in this model is hexagonal in shape, and can be made with a glass roof."

A letter from Thomasville, Ga., February 28, to a gentleman in Savannah, says: "I have just returned from Coffee county, where the disease known as meningitis is raging most fearfully. One hundred and fifteen persons have already died, and the number of those now suffering is fearful. Out of a family of nine persons eight have died. Can you not send us some assistance from the number of physicians in your city? There were two physicians in the county, and they have both left."

Half a dozen American ladies are engaged to be married to Roman noblemen—noblemen to the best of cash. The ladies have plenty of cash, and their future husbands have plenty of poverty. The Roman nobility have a knack of finding out who is rich and who is not, that is surprising. A wealthy American family resident in the house of the Senator of Rome, a high official; the Duke of Lant has another; the Baron Gavotti has furnished rooms for another. The Marquis of Guistiniani, who has a chance of ruling heir to the princely pile of Sandini, will probably marry an American. There are plenty of noblemen making love to American girls, and there will be quite a number of marriages, providing the ladies have a couple of hundred weight of the needful or corner lots in eligible situations.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, of the 10th instant, says: "The prospect of an abundant fruit crop during the approaching season, throughout the country, is represented to be unusually good. In this immediate locality the farmers feel confident of more than an average yield, though they express some apprehensions that a sudden and unexpected change in the weather might yet blight their anticipations.

At the time Daniel Webster was first chosen member of Congress from New Hampshire (1812), no check-list was used at Concord. The voters formed a line on the town-house hill, and the selectmen collected their ballots. Then, and many years afterward, every voter was known by name to the leading men of the town.

The women are already disputing the claim that men do the work. At a meeting of the Sorosis, Mrs. Robert Dale Owen said that more than half of the work of the world was done by women. Even in the case of a shirt, with the cotton or flax that is picked for it; nay, even in the mines whence the ore that furnishes the iron work of the looms that weave it is taken, her work begins, and with the making, the washing, the ironing, the starching, the mending, the sewing on of buttons. It continues as long as the garment lasts. Mrs. Owen then said that for every thousand dollars in money that comes into a house, woman adds two thousand to it by her labor. She then made the startling statement that "so long as women have the providing of man's food they can govern him as they choose."

PERSONAL.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone's eldest son is engaged to be married to a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Fitzwilliam is the owner of the greatest wing family in Yorkshire, and derives an enormous income from his colliery and other property. The Fitzwilliams enjoy the estates which formerly belonged to the Marquis of Rockingham, Prime Minister of George the Third, and the friend and patron of Edmund Burke. Wentworth Castle, in Barnsley seat in Yorkshire, is said to be the largest house in England; the castle in two hundred yards of it. Lord Fitzwilliam has also a great estate in Ireland, upon which he spends a portion of each year, and enjoys a high reputation as a landlord. This is the second marriage formed by the Gladstone family with members of the English aristocracy. Mr. Gladstone's eldest daughter is the wife of Capt. Gladstone, having married the Earl of Belmore, now Governor of New South Wales.

The long-forgotten Mr. Thomas Nicholas Jas P. Trist, who irresponsibly negotiated the treaty which closed the Mexican war, has turned up again, as a mem rialist to Congress for compensation on account of his important diplomatic services aforesaid. Mr. Trist has been living in comparative obscurity and poverty for many years past, as we understand, but whether he has chosen a favorable moment to present his claim is not so certain.

Belle Boyd, having been discharged from the California Insane Asylum, uncured, is on her way home to Martinsburg, in a pitiable state of poverty and sickness.

It is a singular fact that the remains of the celebrated George Whitefield, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, are deposited under a Presbyterian church. He lies buried beneath the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, Newburyport, Mass. The present church has voted to hold a centennial celebration on the 30th of September, commemorative of the life of this distinguished preacher.

Madame Garcia, wife of Dr. Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Confederation, has become famous as an authoress as well as a diplomat. When young Lopez, of Paraguay, was in Washington a few weeks ago the madame attracted considerable notice by reason of some stories circulated regarding her meeting with the Dictator's son at one of Secretary Fish's receptions. That is hardly over when we hear of her through Victor Hugo, who writes that she is highly complimentary letter on her last novel, called "Pablo, or Life on the Pampas." The following is Hugo's letter:

HAUTEVILLE PARC, January 11, 1870.

MADAME—Your book has captivated me. I owe it charming and touching hours. You are a great unknown world. You write an exce lent French, and I be really charming to see your American thoughts expressed in our European language. In your novel there is both a drama and a landscape. You are unique in grandeur. the drama is exceedingly touching. I thank you, madame, for your book and for your "hommages."

Oh, boy, bless your soul," says Hopper, the Mormon delegate in Congress, "I came from Dorchester county, Maryland. I was raised there by the Lecomtes. The Eastern Shoremen are as clannish as Scotchmen. You don't know, I was a poor boy, raised by a business man in Baltimore, and, instigated by the spirit of adventure, I pushed out to the West, when quite a boy. I was at Chicago, sir, when 20,000 was her population; and, finally, I settled down in Salt Lake, where one may feel as much at home as he does from. Bless your soul and body, I knew John Hawkins when his father and mother, good-hearted Irish people, used to sell me charcoal and butter. I remember the wagon they brought it in. I got there, sir, in November, 1855, and in July, 1858, I married Miss Harris, of Georgia."

The women brokers, Woodhull, Claflin & Co., says a New York letter, whose advent on Broad street created so much gossip and unnecessary scandal a few weeks ago, "are having a very easy time of it, so far as business is concerned. Nothing is done at the Stock Board in their name or their credit, and none of the brokers, who generally know all that is going on, know anything about them, or that they are doing any business. Their office, for which they have promised to pay $4,000 a year rent, is quite out of the range of the current of Wall street, and, saving their presence, without alteration. The sisters keep up the same impressive style of dress in which they boomed financial, like and lately a Col. Blood has made his appearance in the "Co." of the concern, though it has no particular need of such an attachment. The whole affair is regarded in respectable circles as a mere farce, a cheap attempt to win notoriety, or perhaps to raise money to pay the sisters' house rent, Income Tax, Martin Schaffer, tavern, Birmingham. L. Strauss, cabinet-maker, Birmingham. Jacb Diely, tavern, East Birmingham. Fred. Stofer, tavern, East Birmingham. Patrick Vallelly, tavern, East Birmingham. Herman Bunk, other goods, East Birmingham. Daniel Sarver, tavern, Elizabeth. Peter Seeger, tavern, West Elizabeth. Thomas Faulkner, tavern, McKeesport. John Porter, tavern, McKeesport. Alf. Goffe, tavern, McKeesport. Wm. Connelly, tavern, McKeesport. Wm. Slatter, tavern, McKeesport. Colin Forsyth, tavern, McKeesport. D. Wagner, other goods, McKeesport. Michael Lodgate, tavern, South Pittsburgh. Charles Helmrich, tavern, South Pittsburgh. Wm. Berry, tavern, Soho, Pittsburgh. Robert Reed, tavern, West Elizabeth. John Visser, tavern, West Elizabeth.

TOWNSHIPS.

Thomas Rodgers, Eating house, Baldwin. Benj. Morris, eating house, Elizabeth. R. Haigl, tavern, Harrison. M. Maguire, tavern, Lower St. Clair. Joseph Hayley, tavern, Lower St. Clair. Joseph Schell, tavern, Lower St. Clair. M. Kreig, eating house, Lower St. Clair. Jacob Trax, tavern, McCandless. Wm. Liebrun, tavern, Richland. John Frederick, tavern, Ross. L. Jr. D. keating, tavern, Ross. John Slater, tavern, Ross. Joseph Beem, tavern, Shaler. Elizabeth Farmarer, tavern, South Versailles. Wm. S. Beveridge, tavern, South Versailles. Robert Rupert, tavern, South Versailles. Peter Ashington, eating house, Union. Patrick Gallagher, tavern, Wilkins. Lawrence Dunn, tavern, Wilkins.

TENNESSEE.

Tullahoma and Vicinity—Fertility and Healthfulness—Facts for Correspondents.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., March 4, 1870.

I find it impossible to extricate myself from the difficulty in which the extended circulation of your paper has involved me, save by throwing myself upon your charity, and into your columns again. Letters from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are received, with stamps enclosed, to be sure; and I am compelled to hand them over to the merchants and business men of the place to answer them, as I cannot. I hope they are answered satisfactorily. Parties in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City desire especial points elucidated.

The crown now beginning to pour in anew from the North is multitudinous. When I show them peach trees grown from the seed, in two years, and which bore peaches a year old! they look suspiciously into my eyes; I must smile at their incredulity. I show them as fine a "set" or clover as they ever saw on the poorest land in this vicinity; then they begin to believe. When they see the noble oaks and chestnuts that cut the horizon around us, they are satisfied. When they ask the advantages this land possesses, I show them its location; two hundred and fifty miles from the Gulf coast, three hundred from the Atlantic and one hundred and sixty from the Mississippi. The best market in the world for our products within sixty miles—Alabama.

As to stock, we challenge the world. There are no barns or stables, which should be so called. Hogs make their own living, though they should be fed to insure proper growth. We are all getting Chester whites. Beef cattle have never received any attention here. The South loves *hog* and corn bread and honey. The better classes prefer wild game, which abound; rabbits, squirrels, partridges, quails and woodcock. Our landlord, J. B. Smith, a real gentleman, keeps as well supplied with game. Let him who desires the air, sweet or sulphur water, and who has a penchant for hunting and fishing, come this way the middle of May. No country excels this in growing beef or mutton. I buy two year olds at 10 and 12½ dollars a head. Pasture abounds. In winter we feed fodder and nubbins. Farming is easy work here. Two parties desire to bring portable saw mills; timber abounds; you get the logs delivered, and half the lumber for cutting. The demand for lumber cannot be supplied. *All come and see. You can keep a family here for $1 50 per week.*

W. T. BARNITZ.

Half a dozen American ladies are engaged to be married to Roman noblemen—noblemen to the best of cash. The ladies have plenty of cash, and their future husbands have plenty of poverty. The Roman nobility have a knack of finding out who is rich and who is not, that is surprising. A wealthy American family resident in the house of the Senator of Rome, a high official; the Duke of Lant has another; the Baron Gavotti has furnished rooms for another. The Marquis of Guistiniani, who has a chance of ruling heir to the princely pile of Sandini, will probably marry an American. There are plenty of noblemen making love to American girls, and there will be quite a number of marriages, providing the ladies have a couple of hundred weight of the needful or corner lots in eligible situations.

"A TOILET NOVELTY."

Hair Wash and Pomade Combined,

An article for the "Toilette" of Great Excellence.

"Rankin's Philocrine."

It not only cleanses the hair and preserves it from decay, but leaves it moist and luxurious, thus supplying a Daily Wash and Pomade, in one application. Put up in a bonze bottle. Price, $1 00 per bottle. Prepared and sold only by

A. J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST,

14 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES—my own importation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—

The partnership heretofore existing between THOS. TELFORD S. H. NESBIT and J. A. MOORE, as TELFORD, MOORE & CO., has been dissolved. THOS. TELFORD withdrawing from the firm.

TELFORD, MOORE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of THOS. TELFORD in the firm of Telford, Moore & Co., we will continue the Job Printing Business, under same and style of JACKSON, MOORE & CO., 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

W. J. JACKSON.

Formerly with W. S. Haven & Co.

Pittsburgh, March, 1870.

NOTICE.

The firm of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent January 1st, 1870, by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore under the name of

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth avenue.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day associated ourselves together, under the name and style of PAUL & PEARS for the purpose of carrying on the Wall Paper Business in all its various branches.

THAD. W. PAUL,
THOS. C. PEARS.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1870.

PAUL & PEARS,

DEALERS IN

WALL PAPER,

DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, BUFF, GREEN and WHITE HOLLANDS, CORDS, TASSELS, etc.

PAUL & PEARS,

No. 173 Smithfield street.

THIRD LIST, 1870, OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUOR—Filed in the Clerk's office:

PITTSBURGH.

John Schuett, tavern, 1st ward.
James O'Rourke, tavern, 1st ward.
Felix Mahoney, tavern, 1st ward.
Mr. Dermody, tavern, 1st ward.
Mr. Dwyer, tavern, 1st ward.
Mr. Hamilton, tavern, 2d ward.
James McGovern, tavern, 1st ward.
Thomas Hamilton, tavern, 1st ward.
P. Ewert, other goods, 1st ward.
Henry W. Bauer, other goods, 3d ward.
Chrol Breiland, tavern, 3d ward.
John Clinton, tavern, 3d ward.
Patrick Ingelsby, tavern, 3d ward.
Joseph Schell, tavern, 3d ward.
Frank Bressing, tavern, 3d ward.
Roger McVaniger, tavern, 3d ward.
John Hoyl, tavern, 3d ward.
Joseph Rainer, tavern, 3d ward.
Fred Bauer, tavern, 3d ward.
Hamill & Haley, tavern, 3d ward.
Peter Kolbecker, tavern, 3d ward.
John Lynch, tavern, 3d ward.
F. X. steele, tavern, 3d ward.
Fred schmidt, tavern, 3d ward.
Adam Schmidt, tavern, 3d ward.
Robert Steele, tavern, 3d ward.
Vincent Simon, tavern, 3d ward.
Joseph Bisebler, tavern, 3d ward.
Frank Bressler, eating house, 3d ward.
Augustus Bressler, eating house, 3d ward.
Anton Rutiger, tavern, 4th ward.
Samuel Turner, tavern, 4th ward.
Henry McMullen, tavern, 4th ward.
Francis Bonnig, tavern, 5th ward.
Rachel McAfferty, tavern, 5th ward.
Henry Lowry, tavern, 5th ward.
John Mansell, tavern, 6th ward.
Mrs. Jr McLaughlin, tavern, 7th ward.
John Devlin, tavern, 7th ward.
T. woodside, other goods, 8th ward.
John Gallagher, tavern, 9th ward.
Mrs. Ann Gallagher, tavern, 9th ward.
Benn Dierker, tavern, 9th ward.
Louis Nolty, tavern, 9th ward.
Joseph Reigner, tavern, 9th ward.
Peter Ashington, eating house, 9th ward.
Thomas Dugan, tavern, 9th ward.
Wm. Lamb, tavern, 9th ward.
Stephen Hoffman, tavern, 9th ward.
Charles Wagner, eating house, 9th ward.
John Froelich, other goods, 9th ward.
Owen McGovern, tavern, 10th ward.
Cornelius O'Brien, tavern, 10th ward.
James McGovern, tavern, 10th ward.
Bella smith, tavern, 10th ward.
George W. Colwell, tavern, 10th ward.
Francis McLaughlin, tavern, 12th ward.
Jas. or Mrs. Lawrence, tavern, 12th ward.
Joseph Phillips, tavern, 12th ward.
Thomas Mcdonald, tavern, 12th ward.
Patrick Costillo, tavern, 12th ward.
Mrs. Ann Gallagher, other goods, 12th ward.
Benedict Dilger, tavern, 12th ward.
Nicholas Hoffman, tavern, 12th ward.
Mathias Ockner, other goods, 12th ward.
Jacob Bauer, tavern, 13th ward.
Thomas Gillespie, tavern, 13th ward.
Lucas Frankenberger, tavern, 13th ward.
Thomas Kellbackir, eating house, 15th ward.
Michael Lumpert, other goods, 15th ward.
Adam Grauer, other goods, 15th ward.
Margaretha Schaffner, tavern, 17th ward.
Daniel Swaney, tavern, 17th ward.
Joseph Rosenthal, tavern, 19th ward.
Andrew Miller, tavern, 20th ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Fred. Andriessen, other goods, 1st ward.
Thomas Tabuly, tavern, 2d ward.
Mary Fasbinder, tavern, 2d ward.
John Grant, tavern, 2d ward.
Mrs. P. Allison, tavern, 2d ward.
Albert Perret, tavern, 2d ward.
Augustus Gerhard, tavern, 3d ward.
Michael Bock, tavern, 3d ward.
A. Ferrarger, tavern, 3d ward.
George Waserly, tavern, 3d ward.
H. Cleef, tavern, 3d ward.
Gottleb Yunker, tavern, 3d ward.
Fred Krebsbacher, other goods, 3d ward.
John Gordon, tavern, 4th ward.
Nicholas Gensinger, tavern, 4th ward.
G. H. Dierker, tavern, 4th ward.
Joseph Weber, tavern, 4th ward.
Lambert Knoth, tavern, 4th ward.
George Schmidt, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Hoffman, tavern, 4th ward.
Jacob Kunz, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Birth, tavern, 4th ward.
Jerome Keller, other goods, 4th ward.
Gottleb Bramble, tavern, 4th ward.
A. Young, tavern, 5th ward.
Christ. Weigel, tavern, 5th ward.
Alex Berner, tavern, 5th ward.
Lynch & Thomas, tavern, 6th ward.
Richard Mac nel, other goods, 6th ward.
John Wetzeler, tavern, 7th ward.

BOROUGHS.

Conrad Speidel, tavern, Braddock.
George Schafer, tavern, Birmingham.
Valentine Kircher, tavern, Birmingham.
Christ. Staege, tavern, Birmingham.
Peter Koenig, tavern, Birmingham.
George Kreyer, tavern, Birmingham.
Thomas Mueller, Jr., tavern, Birmingham.
Charles Olinger, tavern, Birmingham.
Fred. Seibel, tavern, Birmingham.
Christ. Eisenbarth, tavern, Birmingham.
Fred. Hagerling, tavern, Birmingham.
John Lotz, tavern, Birmingham.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,

POPLINS,

PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,

SHEETINGS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Gray & Logan

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

TO

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.

Our Stock is Still

LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE.

Sewickley Nurseries.

Fruit Trees, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Ascaragus and Rhubarb Roots. Our green Trees, Ascaragus and Rhubarb Roots. Our stock for Spring Planting is very superior, embracing the best varieties for Orchard and garden culture. For Lombe Plants, having from the sewickley Nurseries, may rely on the varieties being correct, having the advantage of growing from native Bearing Orchards on the place. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Orders left at the office of C. H. LOVE & BRO., 59 Fifth avenue, or address

JAMES WARDROP,

Sewickley Nurseries, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

500 bbls choice Rome Beauties.
100 bbls choice Russets.
100 bags Clover Seed; 100 bags Timothy Seed.
100 bags Dried Peaches.
75 bags Dried Apples.
200 bbls fresh Eggs; 50 tubs fresh Butter.
For sale by HENRY REA, Jr.,
17ths 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are now prepared to ship Freight direct to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and all points in Western New York. For rates apply to W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent, cor. Pike and Eleventh sts., Pittsburgh, or J. J. LAURENCE, Gen. Sup't, E. C. ALDEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS.

National Malleable Iron Works,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Factory—MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, between Sycamore and Pine street.

JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.

OFFICE, No. 157 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

A. GARRISON...JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.

Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Founders and Manufacturers of

PIT WAGON WHEELS,

WITH

Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

178 Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets.

JAMES G. WEIR,

WAGON MANUFACTURER.

Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Special Drafts Exchanged for the Purchase and Sale of TOLEDO BONDS and GO. D.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14, 1870.

The discount demand for loans on our banks and commission houses, is reported as comparatively light. It is said that the borrowers who have well established claims at bank as customers in good standing, have no trouble whatever in having their offerings favorably considered. Negotiations through the brokers of such paper as usually finds its way on the outside market, is placed at the customary rates.

—Local stocks and bonds are well maintained as to fair prices. In our remarks on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, which are now on the market, and offer such strong inducements for our capitalists to take hold of as a profitable investment apart from the other strong claims they have of a local character, we stated that those bonds were secured by a first mortgage on the entire road. We should have excepted the section for part of the road from this city, upon which there is a prior mortgage of $500,000. These bonds are known as the Turtle Creek Division bonds, and are principally owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but there are a few outside holders who can justly claim priority over the new 7 per cent. bondholders.

—The fluctuations in Government bonds were quite numerous to-day, and the closing prices showed a heavier decline than was expected.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	115	115	114½
U. S. Bonds '62	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109½	109½	109½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 12.	Mar. 14.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold				
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114½	114½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110½	110		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	106½	106		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106	106		
U. S. Currency 6s	112½	112½		

The following table, made up from dispatches read at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 14, 1870.	10:00 A M	11:00 A M	12:00 M	1:30 P M	3:00 P M
New York Central	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Erie	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Harlem					
Reading	97½	97	97	97	97½
Michigan Central	119½		119½		
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central	138½		138½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89	89½	89	89	89
Chicago and Northwestern	81½		81½		
Do preferred	91½		91½		
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Fort Wayne	98		98		
St. Paul					
Do. preferred	74½		74½		74½
Toledo and Wabash	49½		49½		
Do. preferred					
Chicago and Alton	113		113		114
Do. preferred	125		125		
Western Union Telegraph	35½		35½		36
Pacific Mail	45½		45½		45½
Adams Express	67½		67½		67½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	25		25		25
American M. Express	26		26		26
United States Express	48½		48½		48½
Merchants' Union Ex.	25		25		25
	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	127	127½	½	
Erie	38½	38½		
Harlem	141	141		
Reading	96½	96½		
Mich. Central	119	119½	½	
Mich. Southern	96½	96½		
Illinois Central	137½	138½	1	
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	89		
Chicago and North	71½	71½		
Do. pref'red	90½	91½	1	
Rock Island	104½	104½		
St. Paul	39½	39½		
Do. preferred	74½	74½		
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49½		
Do. pref'red	73½	73½		
Fort Wayne	98	98		
Chicago and Alton	112½	113	½	
Ohio and Miss.	36½	36½		
Western U. Tel.	35½	35½		
Pacific Mail	45½	45½		
Adams Express	67	67½	½	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	25	25		
American M. U. Ex.	26	26		
U. S. Express	48½	48½		
Merch. U. Ex.	6	6		

The *World's* money article sounds the following alarm: "A scheme is already organized to commit the most gigantic frauds on the banks, merchants and stock exchanges ever known. The successful chiefs will realize thirty to forty million dollars profit. They will do so without violating any law. It is designed to ruin by bold and reckless men to strike a sure blow at all our banks, and the money lenders that are connected with the dealings of the Stock Exchange. The plan is based on the experience of the September gold panic. It is simple and ominous. On September 23 the chiefs of the covered short sales of gold at a profit, as they thought, and they realized a loss of ten per cent. They found themselves long of gold at that rate per cent. The same thing in '73. Persons who bought from them at 108 had to pay 118 to cover their shorts. Those who cover their shorts at 150 did not fail to insist on their taking the gold at 170. The same thing in '69. Those who bought gold last September is now organized to be done in stocks when the time comes, only on a more general and gigantic scale. New firms, with sufficient capital to have a seat at the banks and in the street, have been started. Old firms in good standing, and members of the Stock Exchange, are in the conspiracy. It is a most gigantic fraud on our banks, and the stock firms and operators, etc.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists, on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, March 14, 1870. }

BUSINESS—Time has not yet arrived for a active one. This, however, is not an unusual occurrence for the first day of the week. Dealers generally are disposed to look round before selecting the places to make their purchases. So far as relates to prices we have nothing that is really new. The present impression among business men is that prices for most articles have reached their lowest figure, and that there will soon be a reaction, and that trade will steadily improve. The receipts of produce are steadily on the increase, with a fair stock on the market. Grain is arriving more freely, still there is no large stocks on hand. The following are the current rates for the articles noted:

ASHES—The market for ashes has not been an active one for some time, there being a wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Sales were made at the following: Pearls 5½@5½; Potash 5½@5½; Soda Ash 3½@4; Lime common to fair. Market well supplied with the various descriptions.

APPLES—We can report liberal receipts by river and rail, several hundred barrels since our last. The market remains steady, with a fair jobbing demand. Sales of choice qualities at $2 75@3 00; mixed lots ranged from $2 50@3 25 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, with more sellers than buyers, at 60@70c per gallon of 10 lbs.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change, sales No. 2 at $3 75@4 00; choice No. 1 at $5 00. Sales of carpet brooms at $5 00@6 00 per doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRANS—The market continues inactive, the supply being in excess of the demand; we are reported sales of choice navy at $2 25@2 50, and prime at $2 10.

BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts by river, rail and express. The market exhibited less firmness, although prices are no lower. We are reported sales of round round lots at the following: Choice to fancy roll, in tubs and firkins, 32@35c; in keg s 30@32c; good sweet butter 27@ 30c; common 24@26c; cooking do 18@20c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Market firm, with a light stock on hand. Prices have further advanced with sales at $5 per bushel in small lots.

CARBON OIL—Market dull; prices have further declined; round lots can be purchased at 29@30c for standard brands. Sales were made in a retail way at 32@35c per gallon.

LARD OIL—Prices have further declined. Sales of No. 1 lard oil at $1 27@1 30 per gallon. Sales of No. 2 at 90@95c.

CIDER—Dull with a very light demand, with a well stocked market. Sales were made in a variety of prices; choice $7 00@7 00; common $4 00@5 00 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The season for activity being over, small sales were made in a retail way at 9@10c per lb.

GREEN FRUIT—The market at present contains an abundant supply of the various descriptions that comes under this head; sales were made at the following: Dried apples are held at 8c for straight; 7c for prime and 7c for common. Green dried peaches, halves, 9@10c; fair, 6@7c; quarters, 3@5c; peeled, 10@12c. Pitted cherries 20@25c. Blackberries 15@17c.

FLOUR—The market appeared firmer; prices, however, have undergone no change, still holders are evidently less disposed to make concessions. The receipts were light, for some days, as last week. The ruling prices were from $5 10@6. Below are the principal sales:

Emerick & Co. sold 200 good mill hogs, averaging 230 lbs, at 8½c.

J. Rothenfels sold 50 head good to common at 8c.

Greenwalt & K. sold 50 head good to common at 8½@8¾c.

Chess, Byers, sold 53 head Ohio at 7¾@10½c, average weight 300 lbs.

SHEEP—The market for sheep was very good and small prices ruled about the same as last week. The run was a fair one, but the hogs were all sold before any sheep arrived. The price did not go over 6c ℔.

Isaac C. McNees sold a flock of 140 head Butler county sheep at $1 50@2 25 a head.

J. Rhin sold a flock of 107 head at 3½c ℔.

F. Hector sold Mees 45 head medium at 4c ℔.

MILCH COWS—The stock of fresh cows on the market this week comprised from 25 to 30. We note sales of five head in common which sold at from $30 to $65 ℔ head.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, March 14, 1870. }

Cattle.

The run of cattle during the week was light, and the market was very dull, under a decline of from 1@1½c—the ruling figure being from 4½@ 7½c ℔ for fair cattle. This is the lowest price reached this winter, and but few purchases was made, even at this figure for shipments East. Dealers claim that no matter what prices cattle bring, they are losing money every week. The best cattle received but from 7½@ 7½c, and as low as 4½c for medium. Following are the sales and prices:

Gorsuch, Dunlap, Jarrett & Rea, 43 head, weighing 42,500 lbs, at $2 00; J M Tipton, 12, 14,000, 6 60; J M Tipton, 5, 6,000, 3 75; A Thompson, 7, 7,000, 4 50; H A Thompson, 7, 9 head 10,000, Jacob Reisener 10, 10,000, 6 50.

Heiner & Laffert, 4 Glenville Moore, 9 head, weighing 9,000 lbs, at 6½c; Brown, 5, 5,000, 6 00; Hilton & Co., 2, 2,000, 6 00; Dunn & Co., 10, 10,000, 6 50; Mosselman 12, 17,000, 6 00; J W Smith, 11, 16,000, 6 50; Smith, 13, 15,000, 6 00; Mosselman, 12, 17,000, 6 00; Smith, 12, 16,000, 6 50; Smith, 13, 16,000, 6 50; J A Fleck, 6, 6,000, 3 75; Hinds, 2, 2,400, 3 00; Hinds, 2, 2,400, 3 00; 17 head 17,000 at 6½c; 7 head 7,000 at 6c; 7 head 7,000 at 6½c; 7 head 7,000 at 6½c; 7 head 7,000 at 6½

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-pay ment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Barerolf, Mrs. Will., Buchanan, Pa.	3
Bryden, W. S., Franklin, Pa.	3
County Clerk, Hennepin, Ill.	3
Collins, Mrs. Wm., Elma, Pa.	3
Cook, Wm., Coal Valley, Ill.	3
Hough, Mrs. Elizabeth, Fitz Henry, Pa.	3
Imbart, Solomon Fostoria, Ohio.	3
Messenger, Hedges & Co., Chicago, Ill.	3
Moreland, Henry, Columbia Farm, Pa.	3
McCrea, Wm., Crawfordville, Ia.	3
O'Keefe, Patrick, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Robertson, John, New Cumberland, Va.	3
Savage, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Shiffi, Miss Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Smothers, A., Brownsville, Pa.	3
Swope, R. Elmira, N. Y.	3
Train, Lewis, New York.	3

A FORESTALLING CASE.—James Freeman was arrested by officer Messmer for forestalling the market. He will have a hearing on Thursday.

PITTSBURGH INSTITUTE.—The third stated session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the Howard School building on Friday evening.

REV. S. P. LEE'S BOOK.—Mr. J. R. Foster, publisher of "Living Thoughts of Living Thinkers," yesterday received from a Chicago firm an order for five hundred copies of this work.

SENT TO CLAREMONT.—Four of the parties sentenced by Court yesterday to spend from sixty days to six months at Claremont, according to their respective offenses, were in the afternoon removed to that place by officer Lee.

PAY INCREASED.—The officers who attended the Quarter Sessions, in the capacity of tipstaves, have had their pay increased from two to two dollars and a half per day. They should have had this sum long ago.

TO STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—Having seen August Wernet & Co.'s patent cross piece to keep the cross piece on stove tops from warping, it will be to the interest of our stove men to examine this patent and purchase shop rights.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.—Peter Smith reported at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office yesterday morning, that while passing along Fourth avenue on Sunday night, two men attacked and robbed him of a watch, valued at twenty dollars. Fo clue.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Marietta, Ohio. TTHS

ROBBERY.—Saturday night a thief entered the shoe shop of J. Finley, on Water street, below Wood, in the cellar underneath the Western Hotel, and stole a lot of boots. An entrance was effected by breaking off a padlock on the door. A new padlock was replaced by the thieves.

RECOVERING.—Mr. W. J. Logan, formerly a police officer in this city, who had to have his leg amputated two months since, by Dr. Kirker, in consequence of a wound received in the army, is about again, and recovering rapidly. His life was almost despaired of at the time the amputation was made.

MACHINE, SHOP AND FOUNDRY TOOLS.—Joseph Tomlinson, Esq., will sell at private sale until April 1st, at the manufactory, corner Duquesne Way and Cecilia alley, a large lot of machine, shop and foundry tools, patterns, etc. Mechanics and all interested can make good bargains.

CHANDELIER FOR SALE.—The trustees of churches and owners of public halls will find a splendid sixteen globe chandelier for sale at Jarvis, Halpine & Co.'s, which may be purchased at a very reasonable price. It is well worth looking after, as none more suitable for a church or hall can be so readily obtained.

A VARIETY OF SMALL OFFENSES.—Isaac Ludy was sent to the workhouse sixty days by Deputy Mayor Shipley, yesterday, in consequence of charges of vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct having been preferred against him. It is to be hoped he will be reformed of some of his vices before he regains his liberty.

THE SUICIDE AT THE RUSH HOUSE.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Kinsella, who died at the Rush House Sunday evening, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The testimony elicited developed no facts further than those published yesterday. A verdict of death from an overdose of laudanum was rendered.

SILVER WEDDING.—The silver wedding of Alderman Allen, of the Twelfth ward, and his estimable lady, took place at the residence of the Alderman last Friday night. The affair was a most pleasant one and was highly enjoyed by the large number of the Alderman's friends who were present. Mrs. A. was the recipient of a number of valuable presents on the occasion.

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS.—The wide-spread reputation of the products of the Pittsburgh White Lead and Color Works of J. J. Schoonmaker & Son is sufficient evidence of their excellence, and we only refer to them now in order to call the attention of the trade to their offices and factory, which will be found in another column. The superiority of their manufactures is commended by dealers everywhere.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home held a meeting yesterday, when the report for the month of February was received. On the first of March, there were 99 soldiers in the Home, being an increase of ten over the same month of 1869. Admissions during February, 9; discharges, 22. There are three citizen patients now in the hospital. Quite a number of the soldiers are on the sick list.

PROSECUTOR AND PROSECUTED JAILED.—Mention was made a few days ago of a suit for keeping a disorderly house on Clark street, instituted by George against Richard Alker and Martha Alker. Both the accused were committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman Shore, to await trial. Anderson was also committed to jail by Alderman McMasters to answer a charge of assault and battery, made by Susan Jackson, a colored domestic in the Alker comicil.

THE REPUBLICANER.—The Pittsburgh *Republicaner* yesterday made its appearance in a new dress, and enlarged four columns. It presents a typographical appearance that is certainly attractive to the eyes of the German reader. Besides this, it is brimfull of news and evinces a great deal of editorial and local ability. Mr. Gustave Heilman has editorial direction of the paper. The *Republicaner* is the only German *Democratic* daily in the city and claims a large circulation.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jasper E. Brady, formerly a member of the bar of this county, and an ex-Congressman from the Susquehanna District, was in our city last week, on a visit to his son, our well known fellow citizen, J. E. Brady, Jr., Cashier of the Citizens Bank. Mr. Brady, Sr., has for the last eight years been in the War Department in Washington City, and contemplates, as we understand, publishing a book to be entitled "Eight Years in Washington." It will doubtless be sought for by his many friends in this city, and is approached hale and strong. He left for Washington City on Friday evening.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The grand concert given for the benefit of Prof. Joseph Ebert, by the members of the Cantata Society, will take place this evening at Masonic Hall, and will be under the direction of Mr. C. Fetedous. The programme selected for the occasion embraces fourteen of the most popular airs, which are entrusted to a number of our most talented amateurs, vocalists and instrumentalists. That the concert will be a very enjoyable one we have every reason to believe, and hope to see the hall crowded. Tickets may be procured of any member of the Cantata Society, or at the hall.

THE NIGHT SOILING BUSINESS.—On Saturday afternoon some ten or fifteen persons engaged in the night soiling business and charged with dumping offal on the wharf at the point, had hearings—some before Alderman Wagner and others before Alderman Floyd. In each case, the officers of the Board of Health appeared as prosecutors, bringing the matter against each offender—some in the penalty and a criminal prosecution. Judgment for the Board was given in each of the cases in the criminal cases the accused were required to give bail for their appearance at Court. There are between fifty and sixty cases now before the Courts on appeals taken by parties fined and two of these are down for trial list and will be called up at an early day.

Farm and Country Residence.

It is seldom that a farmer, or city merchant desirous of retiring from the cares of active life, has a better opportunity than is now presented on our first page in the advertisement of the farm of the late Hon. R. Reed. It is located near Washington, Pa., on both railroad and national pike, and combines beauty and speedy completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad will give it an additional market, and make it more accessible from this city. The farm comprises two hundred acres, *two of the best quality of land*. The mansion is centrally located on a knoll, and is surrounded with beautiful maple and oak park of fifteen acres on one side. The house has fourteen rooms, with cellar under out of the solid rock, and is surrounded by every necessary outbuilding in complete order. At the door of pure spring water, at the door; a convenient tenant-house, a bearing orchard of over five hundred apple trees, and other fruits. No choicer country seat, a more desirable and more productive farm in the market, either east or west—and as it is to be sold by Orphan's Court, in order to close up an estate, it can be had on reasonable terms, and entire, and entire or divided into farms to suit. For further information, see advertisement.

The New Criminal Court Room.

The new room for the use of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the addition to the Court House, is steadily approaching completion. The ceiling is now being plastered, and the carpenters are now engaged on the wood-work inside. The room will be a little larger than the present one, and will be fitted up in good style. The principal objection to it, will be its want of capacity on occasions of great trial and excitement. It will be much better lighted, and better ventilated than the old room, and in this respect will be a valuable addition to the health and comfort of the Judges and all others who are compelled to spend much of their time therein. The room is composed of the upper portion of what was the "old jail," and is approached from the rotunda, by ascending a flight of stairs, and proceeding through a hall. It is the intention to have the room fitted up neatly, and so arranged as to accommodate as many persons as possible. The lobby will be cut off from the bar by a low partition running at right angles across the room, and inside the bar will be a semi-circular railing—the spaces adjacent to the lobby to be occupied by witnesses, and others engaged in the cases on trial. There will be twenty-four jurors on either side of the bench—and these, with counsel tables, clerks' desks, prisoner's dock, etc., will leave but little room inside the bar for spectators. There are usually a great many persons to be found inside the bar who have no particular business there, and it will doubtless become necessary to have a door-keeper for the new Court-room, to keep out those who come under the head of "quarter sessions loafers." There will certainly be no room for them, and the Sheriff's deputy will be *our guest for their absence*.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The Eighth United Presbyterian Society to Build a New Church Edifice the Coming Season.

The members of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church society, Sixth ward, will have a new church edifice built the coming season. Work has already been commenced on the building, and the foundation will be finished by the first of May.

The church will be situated at the corner of Locust and Brown streets, fronting on Brown.

By the specifications which have been approved, the building is to be sixty-two by eighty-five feet. The lower story is to be divided into a lecture room, parlor, study and Bible room. The audience room in the second story is to be fifty-eight by sixty-seven feet, with open vestibule.

The three front entrances are to have stone jambs fifteen inches wide by eighteen inches bed in the wall, and the doors and windows of the front are to have looked for forming the arch and mounted on the face with nine inches bed in the wall. A beveled coping two inches deep by twelve inches bed is to be carried all around the building at the level of the main floor. The center terminal or belfry on the front is to be of tooled work twelve feet high above the level of the parapet, and capped with a moulded coping. The entire cut work is to be of "Berea" or "Freeport" stone.

The brick work of the front is to be faced with even cherry-colored pressed brick.

The carpenter work will be done in a neat and substantial manner. The pews and gallery fronts are to be of black oak color, the remainder of the work to be of the usual wood colors. The pulpit platform is to be formed of one and three quarter inch moulded panel work finished with moulded base and coping and a proper desk or book board on top.

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A DRAW GAME OF POKER.

Common wealth vs. Elizabeth Eisenbeis, indictment for assault and battery on oath of Ruth Hayden. The parties reside on Van Braam street, in the old Eighth ward. The prosecutrix testified that the defendant called her by hard names and attempted to strike her three times with a poker. A little girl was called for the defense, and stated that Mrs. Eisenbeis did not attempt to strike Mrs. Hayden, but that Mrs. Hayden struck at Mrs. Eisenbeis with an iron stand. The jury found the case "ignored," and that each party pay one half the costs.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Thomas McMinnamee pleaded guilty to the larceny of two vests, and was remanded for sentence.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

224 Com. vs. John C. Kwether.
31 Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
56 Com. vs. Thomas Short.
66 Com. vs. Andrew McFarland.
64 Com. vs. Conrad Hack, two cases.
67 Com. vs. Conrad Hack.
68 Com. vs. Patrick Campbell.
65 Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
57 Com. vs. Washington Sheply, et al.
58 Com. vs. Thomas Casey.
62 Com. vs. Thomas Byrne.
61 Com. vs. John A. Grerier.
60 Com. vs. Daniel Hall.
278 Com. vs. Henry Hadgrass.
59 Com. vs. Lyon, Taylor, et al.
29 Com. vs. Patrick Burke.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Bissell vs. the School Directors of McClure township, the jury found for the plaintiff for \$100.

School Directors of Findley township vs. School Directors of North Fayette; case settled. Action on a contract. Verdict for the defendants.

Eels vs. Bates. Action to recover damages for defamation of character. Judgment of non pros with costs.

George Brawdy, Jr., vs. Jos. F. Beckham. Action to recover for labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for \$100.

The following the trial list for to-day:

1. Reed & Johnston vs. Bell.
4. Burnie & Co. vs. Ferguson & Beck.
10. Logan & Gallagher vs. Hall.
13. Gorley vs. Eacher & Heath.
16. Bedell vs. Bayne et. al.
17. Wilkes vs. McClintock et al.
18. Coldentz vs. McFarland.
19. Commonwealth for use vs. Clark.
20. Same vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case called yesterday was Jas. Trunick vs. Michael Jolce, Ferdinand Roberts and Ogden Jolce, Jr., action in ejectment for 100 acres of land in South Fayette township, near the railroad crossing for Reuben's run. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 65, Caldwell & Bro. vs. Millingar.
No. 66, Same vs. Same.
No. 89, Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co.
No. 97, Hugh & Co. vs. Steamboat "Australia."
No. 146, De Roy vs. Wiley.
No. 150, Citizens' Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Benny.
No. 122, Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
No. 126, Hartupee & Co. for use vs. McDonald.
No. 128, Same vs. Emch.
No. 146, Gilmore, Sr., et al. vs. Bailey, et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Thornton Barnes, creditor, vs. W. H. Ake & Co., previously reported, is still on trial.

Arrest of an Alleged Thief—He Tries to Escape.

One day last week two overcoats were stolen from the Merchants Hotel, on Smithfield street. Some days before this robbery a satchel belonging to a Mr. Betsha, a sales agent of Philadelphia, was stolen from the St. Charles Hotel, on Wood street. A man named J. F. Brannon, hailing from Indiana, stopped at the St. Charles previous to the robbery, but when he left the satchel left. He took up quarters at the Merchants Hotel, and there the satchel also found its way. But no one saw the Merchants Hotel knew that it was stolen then. After stopping a day or so at the Merchants' Brannon left, taking the satchel with him. Every where he stopped he accumulated something, and from Mercer Brannon's route were spirited two overcoats. These were not missed until after Brannon had gone and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. Yesterday a son of Mr. Risl, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, while talking with a friend in Allegheny, saw Brannon, and, following him soon accosted him. He stated that he would come over to see his father Mr. Risl this morning, and started to go away, but the young men followed him, and finally he broke and started to run. They captured him, however, and brought him back to the city. He was identified as the proper party, and officer Moon being sent for, was conveyed to the Mayor's office. There it was ascertained that he had been stopping at the Robinson House, and on searching his effects the missing satchel and two overcoats were found. The coats have not been identified as yet. Quite a long examination was made by Henry G. Hale, the other is of mixed goods. The prisoner is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. He does not deny the accusation, but says he can only account for it on the theory that he was too drunk to know what he was doing. He has the appearance of having been on a terrible "spree." Mr. Real has made information against him for the larceny of the satchel.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, March 15, 1870:

James R. Mellon to Wm. C. Hunter, October 22, 1869; 21 feet, on Smithfield street, in Ninetieth ward. \$1,000

H. O. McCarty to C. A. Ourty, February 15, 1870; 32 by 200 feet, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny. \$1,000

Matthew Patton to Sarah Archibald, May 5, 1868; 25 by 75 feet, on Liberty street, Allegheny. \$1,000

Wm. Archibald to Mattew Patton, May 5, 1868; same as above. \$1,000

George Ogden to Chas. Barkstedt, May 14, 1866; 160 by 200 feet, on Coal Hill, Shaler's plan. \$1,000

John Drexel to Catharine Reiseman, January 25, 1867; 15 by 48 feet, on Marion street, Pittsburgh. \$1,050

Catherine Reiseman to Jane Lewis, March 12, 1870; same as above. \$1,050

Samuel Biddle to Hugh Brown, December 14, 1852; 1 acre 139 perches in Robinson township. \$200

Francis Wales to Fred Flack, November 2, 1869; 10 perches in Patton township. \$77

Matilda Cadman, admix. to James McBrier; June 27, 1861; 120 by 306 feet, Jail alley, Allegheny. \$1,900

John Dean and others to James McBrier; September 19, 1867; 8 acres on Ridge road. \$12,000

Samuel D. Porter to Robert Cox; April 8, 1865; 25 acres in North Fayette township. \$600

Jacob McKelvy to Fred. Andriessen; March 2, 1870; 48 by 120 feet on Western avenue, Allegheny. \$1,800

Wm. Wilson, Sr., to John Wilson; January 19, 1866; 97 acres in Snowden township. \$1,000

Wm. Voigt to W. P. Montgomery; January 1, 1870; 82 by 154 feet in Mt. Washington borough. \$1,525

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

ASSAULTED.

Peter Steinwetz preferred a charge of assault and battery against Uriah Donaldsonand Wm. Eckles, alleging that the defendants had attacked him as he was riding along the towing path one morning on a sleigh, and beaten him without any just cause or provocation. A warrant was issued.

DISORDERLY.

Thomas Carlon was arrested and held for a hearing, to answer a charge of acting disorderly in a bar room, preferred by Christopher Bannestine.

[Before Alderman Taylor.

CROSS SUITS.

John J. Vetter charged Alphonso Schriver with larceny by bailee of \$1 50. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. Schriver then commenced a cross suit against Vetter for assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

MORE CROSS SUITS.

W. H. Green and Geo. Nimick have their legal proceedings. Green charges Nimick with beating him with a handy billy and the larceny of a *Bolton's Magazine*, valued at fifteen cents. Nimick on the other hand alleged that Green assaulted him and struck him with a stout flail. A hearing will be had some time this week.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

UNWARRANTABLY ABUSED.

Kate Fisher, not she of Mazeppa fame, however, on Saturday preferred a charge of assault and battery against Martin Brawdy. She alleged that she was employed as a domestic in the house of the brother of defendant, and he came home at a late hour, kicked her, threw water over her and threatened to take her life. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant, who resides in Brownstown.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS OF THE ROUGHS.

How the Roughs on the Hill Amuse Themselves Sunday Afternoons.

The roughs in the upper portion of the city have for the past few months shown a tendency to the habit of indulging in a variety of amusements in the vicinity of the upper basin that are clear violations of city ordinances and all Sabbath laws, and efforts should be made to break up this nursery of crime, as it becomes worse and worse as the Sabbath's grow unpleasanter. Every Sunday large crowds of loafers gather in the vicinity of the upper basin, and the policemen find that the amusement loving roughs frequently succeed in eluding their vigilance, and in out of the way places set up all sorts of entertainments. All kinds of sports of the ring, from prize fights to "the little chicken in the middle of the pit," are carried on, in spite of the police to suppress them. Last Sunday afternoon a ring was formed in the hollow forming the arch and mounted on the face with nine inches bed in the wall. A beveled coping two inches deep by twelve inches bed is to be carried all around the building at the level of the main floor. The center terminal or belfry on the front is to be of tooled work twelve feet high above the level of the parapet, and capped with a moulded coping. The entire cut work is to be of "Berea" or "Freeport" stone.

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THE WILLIAMS CASE.

Wm. Healy was tried for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Graham. The offense consisted in the defendant unlawfully ejecting the prosecutrix from a house. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Healy was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of suit.

A DRAW GAME OF POKER.

Common wealth vs. Elizabeth Eisenbeis, indictment for assault and battery on oath of Ruth Hayden. The parties reside on Van Braam street, in the old Eighth ward. The prosecutrix testified that the defendant called her by hard names and attempted to strike her three times with a poker. A little girl was called for the defense, and stated that Mrs. Eisenbeis did not attempt to strike Mrs. Hayden, but that Mrs. Hayden struck at Mrs. Eisenbeis with an iron stand. The jury found the case "ignored," and that each party pay one half the costs.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Thomas McMinnamee pleaded guilty to the larceny of two vests, and was remanded for sentence.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

224 Com. vs. John C. Kwether.
31 Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
56 Com. vs. Thomas Short.
66 Com. vs. Andrew McFarland.
64 Com. vs. Conrad Hack, two cases.
67 Com. vs. Conrad Hack.
68 Com. vs. Patrick Campbell.
65 Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
57 Com. vs. Washington Sheply, et al.
58 Com. vs. Thomas Casey.
62 Com. vs. Thomas Byrne.
61 Com. vs. John A. Grerier.
60 Com. vs. Daniel Hall.
278 Com. vs. Henry Hadgrass.
59 Com. vs. Lyon, Taylor, et al.
29 Com. vs. Patrick Burke.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Bissell vs. the School Directors of McClure township, the jury found for the plaintiff for \$100.

School Directors of Findley township vs. School Directors of North Fayette; case settled. Action on a contract. Verdict for the defendants.

Eels vs. Bates. Action to recover damages for defamation of character. Judgment of non pros with costs.

George Brawdy, Jr., vs. Jos. F. Beckham. Action to recover for labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for \$100.

The following the trial list for to-day:

1. Reed & Johnston vs. Bell.
4. Burnie & Co. vs. Ferguson & Beck.
10. Logan & Gallagher vs. Hall.
13. Gorley vs. Eacher & Heath.
16. Bedell vs. Bayne et. al.
17. Wilkes vs. McClintock et al.
18. Coldentz vs. McFarland.
19. Commonwealth for use vs. Clark.
20. Same vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case called yesterday was Jas. Trunick vs. Michael Jolce, Ferdinand Roberts and Ogden Jolce, Jr., action in ejectment for 100 acres of land in South Fayette township, near the railroad crossing for Reuben's run. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 65, Caldwell & Bro. vs. Millingar.
No. 66, Same vs. Same.
No. 89, Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co.
No. 97, Hugh & Co. vs. Steamboat "Australia."
No. 146, De Roy vs. Wiley.
No. 150, Citizens' Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Benny.
No. 122, Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
No. 126, Hartupee & Co. for use vs. McDonald.
No. 128, Same vs. Emch.
No. 146, Gilmore, Sr., et al. vs. Bailey, et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Thornton Barnes, creditor, vs. W. H. Ake & Co., previously reported, is still on trial.

Arrest of an Alleged Thief—He Tries to Escape.

One day last week two overcoats were stolen from the Merchants Hotel, on Smithfield street. Some days before this robbery a satchel belonging to a Mr. Betsha, a sales agent of Philadelphia, was stolen from the St. Charles Hotel, on Wood street. A man named J. F. Brannon, hailing from Indiana, stopped at the St. Charles previous to the robbery, but when he left the satchel left. He took up quarters at the Merchants Hotel, and there the satchel also found its way. But no one saw the Merchants Hotel knew that it was stolen then. After stopping a day or so at the Merchants' Brannon left, taking the satchel with him. Every where he stopped he accumulated something, and from Mercer Brannon's route were spirited two overcoats. These were not missed until after Brannon had gone and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. Yesterday a son of Mr. Risl, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, while talking with a friend in Allegheny, saw Brannon, and, following him soon accosted him. He stated that he would come over to see his father Mr. Risl this morning, and started to go away, but the young men followed him, and finally he broke and started to run. They captured him, however, and brought him back to the city. He was identified as the proper party, and officer Moon being sent for, was conveyed to the Mayor's office. There it was ascertained that he had been stopping at the Robinson House, and on searching his effects the missing satchel and two overcoats were found. The coats have not been identified as yet. One is a long cassimere cloth sack coat, and the other is of mixed goods. The prisoner is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. He does not deny the accusation, but says he can only account for it on the theory that he was too drunk to know what he was doing. He has the appearance of having been on a terrible "spree." Mr. Real has made information against him for the larceny of the satchel.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, March 15, 1870:

James R. Mellon to Wm. C. Hunter, October 22, 1869; 21 feet, on Smithfield street, in Ninetieth ward. \$1,000

H. O. McCarty to C. A. Ourty, February 15, 1870; 32 by 200 feet, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny. \$1,000

Matthew Patton to Sarah Archibald, May 5, 1868; 25 by 75 feet, on Liberty street, Allegheny. \$1,000

Wm. Archibald to Mattew Patton, May 5, 1868; same as above. \$1,000

George Ogden to Chas. Barkstedt, May 14, 1866; 160 by 200 feet, on Coal Hill, Shaler's plan. \$1,000

John Drexel to Catharine Reiseman, January 25, 1867; 15 by 48 feet, on Marion street, Pittsburgh. \$1,050

Catherine Reiseman to Jane Lewis, March 12, 1870; same as above. \$1,050

Samuel Biddle to Hugh Brown, December 14, 1852; 1 acre 139 perches in Robinson township. \$200

Francis Wales to Fred Flack, November 2, 1869; 10 perches in Patton township. \$77

Matilda Cadman, admix. to James McBrier; June 27, 1861; 120 by 306 feet, Jail alley, Allegheny. \$1,900

John Dean and others to James McBrier; September 19, 1867; 8 acres on Ridge road. \$12,000

Samuel D. Porter to Robert Cox; April 8, 1865; 25 acres in North Fayette township. \$600

Jacob McKelvy to Fred. Andriessen; March 2, 1870; 48 by 120 feet on Western avenue, Allegheny. \$1,800

Wm. Wilson, Sr., to John Wilson; January 19, 1866; 97 acres in Snowden township. \$1,000

Wm. Voigt to W. P. Montgomery; January 1, 1870; 82 by 154 feet in Mt. Washington borough. \$1,525

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

ASSAULTED.

Peter Steinwetz preferred a charge of assault and battery against Uriah Donaldsonand Wm. Eckles, alleging that the defendants had attacked him as he was riding along the towing path one morning on a sleigh, and beaten him without any just cause or provocation. A warrant was issued.

DISORDERLY.

Thomas Carlon was arrested and held for a hearing, to answer a charge of acting disorderly in a bar room, preferred by Christopher Bannestine.

[Before Alderman Taylor.

CROSS SUITS.

John J. Vetter charged Alphonso Schriver with larceny by bailee of \$1 50. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. Schriver then commenced a cross suit against Vetter for assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

MORE CROSS SUITS.

W. H. Green and Geo. Nimick have their legal proceedings. Green charges Nimick with beating him with a handy billy and the larceny of a *Bolton's Magazine*, valued at fifteen cents. Nimick on the other hand alleged that Green assaulted him and struck him with a stout flail. A hearing will be had some time this week.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

UNWARRANTABLY ABUSED.

Kate Fisher, not she of Mazeppa fame, however, on Saturday preferred a charge of assault and battery against Martin Brawdy. She alleged that she was employed as a domestic in the house of the brother of defendant, and he came home at a late hour, kicked her, threw water over her and threatened to take her life. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant, who resides in Brownstown.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO BE MADE SEMI-ANNUALLY.—The assessment of water rents in the South Side boroughs will be made hereafter semi-annually.

THE NAME.—John Reichenberger is the name of the shoe dealer on Meadow street, East Birmingham, who was robbed on Friday night last.

THE AMBOSE HOMICIDE.—Pursuant to adjournment the jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate the causes of the death of Jacob Ambose, the musician who was fatally stabbed at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, on the night of the second of March, met yesterday afternoon in Birmingham to continue their investigations. Three or four new witnesses were examined whose testimony seems to point to Patrick Welsh as the murderer of Ambose, though nothing definite, tending to that end has been adduced. With a view to hearing other testimony the inquest was again adjourned until this afternoon, when an effort will be made to arrive at a conclusion.

A GOOD IDEA.—A good idea is suggested by some of the citizens of Birmingham, in the way of an increase of the police force, which seems to them an imperative necessity, in the light of recent depredations by villains. It is to this effect: that the borough of East Birmingham appoint four night police and the borough of Birmingham increase their force four, and with a borough and county constable in each borough they are of the opinion that good order can be maintained. We hope the authorities of each place will give the matter their attention. The citizens demand protection to their lives and property and this can only be guaranteed by an efficient police force.

Temperanceville Matters.

Burgess Ballentine, of Temperanceville, retired from that office last evening, and the new Burgess, Mr. James Hollingshead, will be sworn in and enter upon the duties of office next week. During the evening various street improvements will be made, and the debt of the borough will therefore be increased considerably.

WANTED A DIVORCE.

A South-Sider's Experience.

A day or two since a man rushed into the office of a South Side magistrate, leading a woman by the hand, and walking up to him exclaimed excitedly, "Squire gram me a divorce this minute; here is my wife and she agrees to it; she will live with me and I am determined not to coax her into measures." A poor woman stood some distance from the magistrate awe stricken and trembling from head to foot. Her appearance indicating harsh treatment, the officer requested her to take a chair side of the story. She was apparently afraid to do so, but received the assurance from the magistrate that she would be protected. She dried the tears that were fast flowing over her cheeks, and turning to him who a moment before she feared, began: "Squire I don't want a divorce. I would rather be dead than have him." The magistrate informed her that her wish would not be granted, but he could draw up a paper which would no doubt temporarily relieve the difficulty. The husband, who during all this time had been an attentive listener to the proceedings, now seemed to be delighted, but the poor woman wept silently. All information for inhuman treatment was entered into, and the document drawn. It recited the woman signing it, an officer was ordered, given a warrant, and ordered to arrest the husband. He was arrested promptly executed, to the disgust and disconcertion of the husband, who was soon after comprised at the termination of what he thought would be a speedy divorce case. He was given a hearing, and the evidence adduced would have been sufficient to have committed him in Court, but as he made the most profuse and solemn promises in regard to his future good behavior to his better half, the case was settled by his paying the costs. When last heard from he had manfully kept his word, and their domestic relations were passable. The husband is a puddler, and when not employed is a hard working man, but when he has a little too much he is inclined to be quarrelsome. He has been heard to say that he would rather be dead than have his wife leave him.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY

An Adroit Thief.

In our paper of yesterday was recorded a burglary committed in East Birmingham, and a robbery in Birmingham, on Friday night. Sunday night another daring burglary was perpetrated at the tobacco and cigar store of J. Hamm, on Carson between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Birmingham. The thief first gained access to the yard in the rear of the store, and afterwards, by means of a chisel, succeeded in prying a shutter off the window leading to the cellar. The sash of the window was raised, and passing through it the thief entered the store. Here he collected together about fifteen dollars in change, a box of cigars, tobacco, and a number of pipes, tubes, pouches, &c., and all the change he could find in the drawer. Leaving the store, the thief ascended to the second story and entered the bed chamber of Mr. Hamm, and, passing by the bureau, standing between two windows. Mrs. Hamm was sleeping soundly in the bed, unconscious of danger. Her husband was also sleeping soundly in the bed, unconscious of danger. He was awakened from his slumbers by the noise in his room, arose in his bed and seeing a man in the room, called out to him, saying, "Stop!" Alarmed at this the thief fled, and Mr. Hamm, who was unarmed, pursued him down the stairs and out the back door, where he was suddenly required to give up his chase. The reason for this was obvious; the thief had locked all the doors in the house and taken the keys with him, and the window through which he entered was also departed was down and could not be easily raised, so that by the time Mr. Hamm got the window raised and leaped outside the thief was nowhere to be seen. This was between three and four o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Hamm's description of the man as being of medium size, dressed in dark cloth coat and brown hat. He was also armed with a pistol. The police have the fellow who ascended to the upper rooms, and who was the object of pursuit by Mr. Hamm, had a confederate. The confederate, he had not time, after being discovered in the back yard by the latter, to get out of the plunder collected together in the store and noted above. The repeated robberies and burglaries of late, in these two boroughs have aroused the citizens to a sense of their duty, and summary vengeance will be wreaked upon the perpetrators, if captured. The police force of the two borough